# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JULY.

SIMLA is getting up a series of good lectures. The other day Col. Medley delivered a lecture on "India thirty years ago." He contrasted the past with the present. The lecturer made some remarks on the people of this country. A correspondent thus reports him:

The lecturer made some interesting remarks on the results of British rule upon the natives themselves, not so much socially, as politically, and educationally. For this purpose, he divided the people of India into three classes—first, the chiefs, nobles, and large zemindars; secondly, the mercantile community; and thirdly, the educated classes. Regarding the first, he believed that they were a loyal body of men, and although there were, doubtless, many of them who had cause to hate the British, still even those who hated us, had also a strong feeling of trust in the integrity of the Government, and a knowledge that rights of property were more respected under our rule than they would be under any other. As regards the second class, Colonel Medley could only say that they knew on "which side their bread was buttered;" but it was the third class which he considered most important. Doubtless Shakespeare and Milton were often rendered ludicrous in the mouths of natives; doubtless there was also a large amount of spouting—*a la* debating club—by frothy and windy young orators of the new school; doubtless also, on many occasions, there was an abuse of the liberty of a free press, and a disposition among the native journalists to put the worst construction posaible upon the acts of those in authority; but, it was urged by the lecturer, we should look upon this educational movement as a child of our own creation, not desiring or expecting too much at once, being patient with, and indulgent to, the faults of a people who were but just beginning to think in a language not their own, and be content to await the result of our efforts with the calm consciousness of having done all for the best.

The revulsion of feeling in favour of educated natives we must frankly confess is entirely due to the liberal sympathies of Lord Ripon's Government. Until lately the educated native was looked down upon as the enemy of the British Government—an excrescence, which ought to be lopped off at once!

THE SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* thus discusses the question of the cost of the Indian contingent for Egypt:

By-the-bye an interesting question, that has not yet been raised that I know of, will be "who shall pay the piper?" It is easy for the British Government to telegraph out and ask the Viceroy if he can send a force to Egypt if it is required. It is easy for the Viceroy to reply in the words of the famous Colonel—"Why certainly!" And it is not perhaps easy, but within the resources of administrative science, to get the expedition off. But to arrange an equitable settlement of the expenses will not be easy by any means At the first glance it may be said that the preservation of the free passage through the Suez Canal is certainly an Indian interest, if anything is. If England is now preparing to despatch an army to the Nile from her own old shores she is doing that entirely to guard the passage to India *for* India's sake, may reasonably expect that India will do something on her own account as well. Quite so; but how about all the other interests on this side of the Canal that are affected by the danger which menaces it at present? How about Australia and Tasmania, and New Zealand, the commercial colonies in China, and the Straits Settlements? "By all means," India might fairly say "we will pay our share, but let us assess the cost on Greater Britain generally in the first instance. It is *our* share that we ought to be called on to pay, and not the shares of those other communities as well." Perhaps it is premature to be discussing this question yet, but it must come up eventually, and it might really be the best plan to discuss it while the other communities concerned will be alive to sense of the importance of the work to be done.

We think the question ought to be settled now. We know how India was wheedled out of her money for the troops she supplied for the Abyssinian expedition.

MR. DARWIN'S Will has been proved, his personal estate amounting to upwards of £146,000.

A PARIS CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary thus writes about the incineration of the remains of Garibaldi: "The cremation of the General's remains has largely contributed to the intense interest taken in his obsequies. Incinerated, in a rough and ready suttee fashion, face towards the east, and the torch applied to the pyre by his favourite son!" So the Italians have adopted the Indian fashion. It is the eldest son, who in India sets fire to the funeral pyre.

M. LAYET has published a very remarkable work on the health and diseases of the peasantry, contrasting those of France with the rural populations of other countries. The author commences by studying the influence of soil and the nature of land. Marshy districts play the most important role in the question, and are of three classes: those connected with the sea side, the offspring of rivers, or inland lakes. On the shore of the Mediterranean, from Aiguesmortes to Perpignan, the death-rate is very high: there are localities where the mean average of life hardly attains the two-thirds of the total rate for all France, namely, 24 instead of 36 years. There are also some agricultural industries, which necessitate veritable marshes, such as the cultivation of rice, and the steeping of flax and hemp. These bring about an alteration of water and air.

ACCORDING to the *Railway Service Gazette* the smartest piece of railway construction on record is that of the Bender and Galatz line made for the Russian Government by a Russian contractor during the last Russo-Turkish war. It is 180 miles long, and was completed in fifty-eight days. Over some sections the rails were laid at the rate of 14 miles a day. There were 204 bridges to build, one of which was across the river Pruth. On the day it was opened 80 locomotives and 1358 carriages were ready for immediate use.

TUESDAY, 11TH JULY.

A CONTEMPORARY has the following:

We read in the latest Home papers that a marriage has been arranged between Capt. Hadaway, R.A., and Lady Anne Grenville, second daughter of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. Captain Hadaway was for some time aide-de-camp to the Duke when he was Governor of Madras; and on one occasion was caught by the Duke kissing the fair Lady Anne. Those who know the Duke can well imagine the explosion that took place. The daring captain was forbidden to even gaze on his ladylove again, but it seems what he could not do—get round the Duke—Lady Anne has, with a woman's tact, been able to acomplish.

WE HAVE BEFORE US a judgment of Babu Grish Chunder Ghose, Honorary Magistrate, Calcutta, which depicts a fearful state of things under tramway hurly-burly. The complainant was one Bhogan, and the defendants Hurraykrisno Sing and Callycoomar Mullick. The complainant is described to be a sirdar coolie in the employ of Messrs. Burn and Co., and the defendants to be head Babus or Superintendents in charge of the Tramway Company's stables at their terminus in Baugbazar. The defendants were charged under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant by dragging him by the hair and throwing him down on the ground and in that state striking him with kicks and blows and also by striking him with a horse-whip. The facts of this case are thus set forth in the judgment:

*Scene No.* 1.

On the 16th day of May last, the complainant in charge of a heavy Truck belonging to his masters Messrs. Burn and Co. was accompanying it from Howrah on its way to Cossipore. The Truck was a very heavy one and was being drawn by ten carts all attached to the Truck by means of a thick rope. When the Truck had arrived at Baugbazar and was taking a round near the stables of the Tramway Company Defendant No. 2, came out and called the complainant a *sooar* and struck him a blow for obstructing the way. Complainant said wait a few minutes and the Truck will be out of the way. Defendant No. 2 not being satisfied with the answer cut the rope (a valuable one worth about Rs. 400) and separated the Truck from the carts. A little after the complainant and his men were ordered by the defendants to reattach the Truck and the carts and to remove them quickly, complainant and his men retied the rope and while they were attempting to move out the Truck defendant No. 2 came out again and struck the complainant and his men with blows, kicks and slaps indiscriminately. The men fled away in all directions excepting the complainant who was dragged by the hair and thrown down on the ground and while he was lying in that state, defendant No. 2 struck him indiscriminately with blows and kicks and defendant No. 1 struck him with a horse-whip which he had in his hand.

*Scene No.* 2.

While matters were going on this way Mr. Goodwyn an Engineer in the employ of Messrs. Burn and Co., happened to come there on his return home from the Chitpore Lock gate where he was engaged the whole day. Mr. Goodwyn seeing the complainant being brutally assaulted as aforesaid by the defendants and on the complainant appealing to him for help he (Mr. Goodwyn) attempted to remonstrate with the defendants who upon that ordered all their men out and the defendant No. 1 said ("Gora sala ka mar") upon this about 50 or 60 syces, drivers and conductors of the Tramway Company came out armed with sticks and whips and attempted to strike him, Mr. Goodwyn fled away under the advice of a Policeman who was standing near. Mr. Goodwyn in his deposition said "that about 50 or 60 men armed with whips, sticks, &c., were set on to assault me. When the men were coming toward me I retreated and the *pahrawalla* near me advised me to do so as otherwise my head would have been broken down as the men were *Budmashes*."

*Scene No.* 3.

Not being satisfied with the previous assault, No. 1 defendant again assaulted the complainant when he got the summons served upon him and this he (No. 1 defendant) did in the presence of the serving constable who served the summons. The serving-constable Golam Nuffer in his deposition stated that "on his handing the summons to defendant No. 1 he gave a blow to the complainant."

*Evidence.*

The defendants called several witnesses amongst whom were the Police Inspector and the *pahrawalla*. The Police Inspector admits that on the evening in question "he got several complaints against some Tramway servants and that the complainant lodged a complaint before him against the defendants for assault and Mr. Goodwyn lodged a complaint against the defendants for unlawful assembly with intent to assault him and his men." The Inspector further stated that some of the complainants stated to him "that they were severally thrashed."

The *pahrawalla* Sheik Mohamdee amongst other things stated that on the evening in question he was on his beat at the Chitpore Road. He did not see the beginning of the row but only the last portion of it. He saw the syces and conductors come running to beat Mr. Goodwyn, they came crying *puckrao, puckrao*. Mr. Goodwyn fled to me and said, that these men were coming to beat him. He further said that the complainant also complained to him of his being assaulted by the defendants.

*Conclusion.*

There are loud complaints against the servants of the Tramway Company. They are said to defy all laws and rules and act just as they like. Their drivers drive on their cars, as if they were Ironclads, defying all obstructions and obstacles and in their way never hesitate to administer a lash of their whip to this or that man. Some times these drivers drive on their cars so carelessly and negligently that they often come in contact with other carriages some times overturning them caring very little for the lives and properties of others. Some times these cars are left for several hours consecutively in the middle of the public street as might be seen on the Chitpore Road at Baugbazar and on the Circular Road at Sealdah without any charge being ever brought against them for obstructions to the public thoroughfare.

Much of all this could have been avoided had the Police properly done their duty. There is an impression in the minds of the lower order of the Police officers that the Tramway Company is a Government body and that their servants have privileges which others have not. I think it is right that the Deputy Commissioner of Police should try to remove this wrong impression from the minds of the lower order of the Police Officers.

In the present case had the defendants a little patience and waited only for 15 or 20 minutes to allow the Truck to pass away, all this trouble and ado might have been avoided. Luckily for the defendants Messrs. Burn & Co., did not prosecute them for "mischief" and Mr. Goodwyn for "unlawful assembly and rioting" in which case the matter would have been very serious.

The defendants having 50 or 60 persons at their command can do whatever they like in the neighbourhood. If they can behave this way to a rich and powerful European Firm how much more they can do to the poor natives who happen to come in their way.

In the present case, charge for voluntarily causing hurt to the complainant, has been clearly proved against the defendants and so they are convicted of the offence under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

Defendants are to pay each a fine of Rupees (200) Two hundred in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.

A copy of this judgment be sent to the Secretary to the Corporation of Calcutta, the Deputy Commissioner of Police and to the Chairman of the Tramway Company.—Dated 8th July 1882.

Taking the facts of the case as set forth above the defendants, we must confess, were rather leniently dealt with. They ought to have been allowed some leisure moments in Chowringhi No. 1 to think over their pranks.

WEDNESDAY 12TH JULY.

SINCE THE PONTIFICATE of Leo XIII. three new archiepiscopal Sees have been created, two episcopal Sees have been raised to the rank of metropolitan Sees; 15 new bishopries have been created, seven vicariates and three apostolic prefectures.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY of Russian corruption was told at a trial, of which the result is not yet known, at St. Petersburg the other day. The accused was Privy Councillor Busch, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, who was charged with having received bribes from the officers of his department for their promotion. One hundred and twenty-six navy surgeons came forward as witnesses, eighty-six of whom testified that the practice of paying the head of the department for promotions had been in existence for many years, and that Dr. Busch never promoted a surgeon without receiving payment in cash or by promissory note. What a disclosure!

IT IS PROPOSED to revive the pillory in England, for the punishment of wife-beaters. Why not extend the law to India?

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from our Bombay correspondent:

SIR,—I have just been reading an extract from the *Pioneer* headed "'Baboo' and titles of courtesy," and have been forcibly struck by the sensible remarks of the writer. He professes to be a Bengali Baboo and he seems to consider the style "Baboo" rather an insult than a compliment.

I wont enquire whether it is, or is not. Our friend gives an elaborate explanation of the derivation of the term which, if I understand him rightly, comes directly from the Italian *bobbo* meaning Father. Now, I don't see myself that a style with so unobjectionable a foundation should ever be objected to, but as it is, let us try to discover why the term Baboo should be more objected to than the style Mister which is usually prefixed to the names of Christians and Parsees when they are addressed.

It is simply this. Our young friends of Bengal have brought the style into disrepute. Imbibing Western languages, knowledge, and ideas, on Oriental soil; they have failed to drink copiously of the waters of politeness and instinctive discrimination of the "Sauviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re," that is the true insignia of every British gentleman, and consequently the term "Baboo" has developed itself into a synonym for a self-sufficient and obtrusive man. I need not tell you I consider the term as understood in this sense, utterly inapplicable to the majority of Bengali gentlemen who are so addressed, but it is an undoubted fact that the striplings of Bengal have brought the titles of their Fathers into disrepute in this generation.

I will tell you a story to illustrate this. One evening I was out walking with my wife and another lady. The place was Entally, and in our stroll we encountered two young Bengali Baboos who called themselves gentlemen, but who I regret to say behaved like cads.

A FRENCH Photographer residing at Tangiers has received a most interesting order from the Sultan of Morocco. He is commissioned by His Highness to photograph the 364 wives of this modern Solomon. The portraits will be contained in an album, of which the Sultan alone will have a key. If the photographer could only manage to strike off some duplicates from the negatives they would, *Truth* thinks, command a considerable sale.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the East Indian Railway Agency, at which the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India was present, the estimate for the construction of the Hooghly bridge, amounting to a little over Rs. 35,37,000, was approved and sanctioned, with the remark by the President that the piers should be sunk deeper than originally proposed, materials for the proposed bridge have already been shipped in England, and are on their way out to India.

THE GOVERNMENT of India have instructed the Bombay Government that soap for the use of the Civil and Military Departments in that Presidency should in future be procured from the Bombay Steam Soap and Candle Works Co. Limited, by which the Commissariat and some other Departments are already supplied. This Company can supply large quantities at a time. The article is good, and cheaper than English soap.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

THURSDAY, 13TH JULY.

A NORTH INDIAN Correspondent informs us that Sir Alfred Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, presided at the inauguration of a Public Library at Almora. The Library was established four years ago through the exertions of the Revd. McColey with the help of some educated natives of the place, who had subscribed just enough to procure about a thousand volumes. But it had no house of its own. This Babu P. Badri Dutt Joshi, Sadar Amin, has supplied by erecting a house for the Library. The liberal donor also made a gift of Rs. 1000 for the purchase of books. The meeting at which Sir Alfred Lyall presided was largely attended by European and native gentlemen. The donor began by reading an address to Sir Alfred, offering the house for the Library, who signified his acceptance of the gift and made a short speech complimenting the donor and congratulating the inhabitants of Almorah.

REFERRING to a letter, which appeared in a recent issue, regarding the extortions now-a-days practised upon the parents and guardians of marriageable girls in Hindu society, a correspondent remarks:

Your correspondent, A SUFFERER, considers marriage gifts as compulsory taxation and a penalty for giving birth to daughters, but he does not take note how beneficially is the practice working—it is gradually and imperceptibly driving away the custom of child-marriage. The threatened extortion makes most people put off marriage of their daughters as long as they can, and it is thus abolishing child-marriage.

But cannot this reform be effected without reducing the unfortunate parents of marriageable girls to pauperism?

A CORRESPONDENT at Nabigunge in the district of Sylhet writes:

When there was a proposal sometime ago to remove the Munsiff from this place to Nabigunge the people memorialized the Government and the High Court deprecating the change, stating the hardships and inconveniences to which they will be subjected. They succeeded, the removal was countermanded. Now all on a sudden an order was received on the 25th June transferring the Munsiff's Court from Nabigunge to Habigunge with orders to effect the transfer within a week. The suitors, pleaders and others being thus taken by surprise telegraphed to the proper authorities to stay the removal but without effect. Is this a fiat of a non regulation Government? The order ought to have been published in the official *Gazette* instead of which it was hung up in the Munsiff's Kutchery for about a week and that's all. This is the way we are being treated since the transfer of this regulation district to the non-regulation province of Assam.

THE FOLLOWING remarks come from a travelling correspondent, who paid a flying visit to Allahabad:

I ran up to Allahabad by the chord up-mail and I finished my journey in 22 hours at a cost of Rs. 13-3 only. When I think of the pre-railway days when a journey to Allahabad was the work of close upon a year and the expenditure on the most economical scale of some hundreds of rupees, I stand aghast at the revolution effected by the Railway in India. Allahabad is a very large city perhaps larger than any city in India. Though the chief city in the N.-W. P. it is not a commercial city, its great beauty and importance arise from its situation, the Ganges and the Jumna flowing by it on two sides. Its climate is healthy and there are in it some beautiful specimens of architectural art in the Khosspur Baug, the Fort, the Catholic Church, the High Court, the Military Barracks, the Mayo Memorial Hall, and the Library. The College building is now under construction and when finished will add to the architectural treasures of Allahabad. The Railway Bridge over the Jumna deserves mention—it stands as an unperishable monument of European engineering skill. The park is superior by far to the Calcutta Eden Gardens. The Government Hospital is in charge of Dr. Smith assisted by Assistant Surgeon, named Kally Baboo, both of whom are liked by the people. But there is one thing which I have noticed with great pleasure, it is the conduct of the Railway people here, who form a remarkable contrast to the savages of the Howrah Station—they are exceedingly polite and attentive to the wants of the passengers. Among the public spirited gentlemen I have heard much of Baboo Nilcomul Mitter and Baboo Asootosh Mookerjee, the latter gentleman has earned an enviable position by his urbanity and charity. There is a strangers' Home here which appeared to me to be a well-managed institution. The Bengali gentlemen of this place have established a similar "Home" for the Hindus.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a Cricket Club established at Baraset, of which Babu Kessub Lal Chatterjea is President, and Babu Hemchunder Mookerjea, Secretary. The Club is called the "Students' Cricket Club," the entrance fee is annas four and monthly subscription, one anna.

A CORRESPONDENT takes exception to the remarks of the *Pioneer* anent the University Examiners for 1882-83. He says that they are not selected for the most part from the Missionary Colleges. Take Messrs. Edward, McCann, Webb, Pedlar, Nash and Martin, who are professors in Government Colleges, so are Mr. Percival, Dr. P. R. Roy, Rev. Lal Behari Dey and Babu Bepin Behari Gupta. Nevertheless the Missionary element is preponderant.

FRIDAY, 14TH JULY.

WE HAVE ALREADY noticed the attitude of the Bombay Legislative Council on the local Abkari Bill. But there were certain observations made by the Governor, which call for remark. His Excellency said:

I may say in the first place, that it is with a feeling of some disappointment that I see a measure like this encountered at its introduction with a hostility which did not wait even to hear the introduction of the measure, because gentlemen came here prepared to discredit it without really being in possession of any statement.

We do not quite understand this remark. How could any opposition speeches be made till a statement of the reasons and objects of the Bill was submitted?

HIS EXCELLENCY further remarked:

I certainly suspect that a large part of the opposition to this proposed amendment *(sic)* of the Act proceeds not from the poorer classes, but from the owners of property

Give a dog a bad name and then hang it. Yes, the agitation has been got up by "owners of property." And the European members have followed suit without caring for the poorer classes. We are surprised that the head of the local Government should shew such a petty-fogging spirit.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY had the temerity to make this remark among other things anent the Abkari Bill: "I am persuaded that it is the wail of farmer of the Abkari revenue that is resounding in this Council at the present moment." Sir James Fergusson thus attacked Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy:

"I must express my regret, that after having, I am afraid, wearied the Council by a prolixity of detail in submitting to them an array of facts, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy should oppose the Bill on the ground that no facts had been stated. I think he must have resolved to say that before he heard my statement."

Written speeches are the fashion in the Supreme Council as well as in the Presidency Councils—the rules of the Bengal Council provide against such a practice. Then why pillory Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for doing what almost every other member does?

THE CATHOLIC TIMES has the following about a gentleman, who lately became well-known in this country in connection with Baroda:

The levee held on Saturday at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty, was attended by the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Bury, and other distinguished Catholics. Mr. M. D. Kavengh, L.L.D., Barrister-at-Law, and Counsel to the ex-Gaikwar of Baroda and other Indian princes was on the same occasion presented to his Royal Highness by the Lord Chancellor. This being the first occasion on which a member of the outer bar has been presented at a royal levee by an occupant of the wool-sack, the compliment paid to Dr. Kavengh—who, by the way, is a native of "The Kingdom of Kerry"—is as rare as it is deserved.

AN ENGLISH LADY translates the following forecast of coming events from a German paper:

In July, so runs oracle, Mars enters the sign of Virgo disturbing Turkey and Paris, while there will be bloodshed in India. In August, Mars and Uranus will both be located in the sign of Virgo, the foes of Turkey will be numerous, great excitement in Paris, and troubles in India. The Crown Prince of Germany will gain by the transit of Jupiter: trouble for Austria. In September the position of Saturn and Taurus indicates embarrassments to the present Government—very critical for Ireland. December will witness stirring events in the East, in London, and in Paris. Though Turkey will previously be torn by strife, she will in this month settle down under a new order of laws, which, in the end, will benefit her as a nation. Earthquakes will be numerous, and the prophecy concludes with the cheering declaration that 'England will, at last, regain her old prestige."

THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTION has again won a feather to its cap. Babu Profulla Chunder Roy, a student of that institution, has obtained the Gilchrist scholarship for 1882.

SATURDAY, 15TH JULY.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has an appreciative article on Sir Ashley Eden's administration of Bengal. It thus begins:

The absorption of every other interest into the vortex of Irish politics may be one main reason why comparatively so little notice has been taken of the Government of Bengal by Mr. (now Sir) Ashley Eden during the past five years. Beyond half a column of the *Times*, a few words of praise from its Calcutta correspondent, and some passing remarks in other journals to the effect that the late Lieutenant-Governor seems to "have done very well," no one has attempted to show of what Bengal stood in need, or what it has got and how it is that all classes, Englishmen and natives, have united in congratulations and addresses and testimonials to the successful administrator who has contrived to reconcile jarring interests, to satisfy the zemindars without abandoning the cause of the ryots, to please a Chamber of Commerce composed of British merchants, and to meet the requirements of native agriculture, communication, and trade without imposing any other than light burdens on a community already fairly taxed.

After briefly noticing the early career of Sir Ashley Eden the *Reviewer* says:

Hence it happened that when Mr. Eden assumed the reins of the Bengal Government, he had no apprenticeship to serve. He knew what were the duties of the Commissioner of the division just as well as he did those of the magistrate's clerk. He had no store of pet projects, and no hankering after some one particular grand reform such as Shore and Cornwallis had effected eighty years before in Bengal, or Munro had rooted and established in Madras. To use his own expression he had no policy; or rather he knew that his best chance of success lay in seeing that each class received its fair share of attention, and each division or district its due assignment of public money for schools, police-stations, civil and criminal justice, railways and roads. The first element of success in these matters consists, in India as elsewhere, in getting sufficient money and spending it discreetly and well. Lord Mayo began the scheme of interesting each of the eight local Governments in the effective management of finance by handing over to them certain branches of the public revenue, which they were allowed to spend without perpetual reference to an inquisitive financial department. This plan was still further developed in 1877, and Mr. Eden, though not perhaps supported as he ought to have been, has yet contrived to augment the provincial revenue and to keep down the provincial expenditure. New railroads have been constructed in some of the most backward districts, or have connected Calcutta with parts of the Bengal which were practically as distant from the metropolis as the lower portions of the Punjab. Rungpore and Dinagepore, to which few civilians would ever go unless they were proof against damp and rheumatism, or were ardent sportsmen, have, or will soon have, complete railways of their own. There are other lines working in Gya and Tirhoot, and others, again, are under survey and construction. Alluval Bengal requires no tunnels, and though bridges must be numerous and embankments must be made proof against heavy rainfalls and destructive floods, there is perhaps no part of India where these works are sure to carry so large an amount of passengers and goods. At this moment the Eastern Bengal line, carried out during the administration of Lord Canning, stands at the head of the list of Anglo-Indian remunerative companies. Yet it only connects Calcutta with the old capital of Eastern Bengal, and with the Ganges and half a dozen of its affluents.

The *Reviewer* then enumerates other services rendered by Sir Ashley Eden, but we have not space for more extracts.

THERE WERE 178 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 8th July, of which 19 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 47 from fevers, 18 from bowel-complaints, 9 from accidents, 11 from pthisis and asthma, 14 from tetanus, 14 from spleen diseases and the rest from other causes.



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Five children were still-born, 33 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 28 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiaties and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 25·4.

WE HAVE received a copy of a representation which the "Arya Samaj" of Lucknow have addressed to the President of the Education Commission. Among the questions which occupy the attention of the Education Commission the Samaj takes up that of Mass Education, and in reference to it suggests the adoption of Hindi as the medium of instruction in that part of the country.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE elsewhere the receipt of the Annual Report of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company Limited for the year 1881. During the year 883 proposals were received for a sum of £181,875, of which 335 were accepted and completed, bringing in a new annual income of £6,328-13-5 and assuring £134,810. The amount paid as death claim in 1881 was £14,206 against £17,977 in 1880. The Life Assurance Fund shows an increase of £24,078-13-0 during the year. From the Quinquennial valuation of the Company's policies on the 31st December 1881, the available surplus is said to amount to £25,085-18-10. The Company is on the whole in a flourishing condition.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the *Niti Sobha* of Town Sherepore in the Mymensing district a copy of the address of thanks voted to His Excellency the Viceroy for the concession of the boon of Local Self-Government.

BABU KALLYKISSEN TAGORE has set a worthy example to our aristocracy by sending his youngest son to England for education.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Babu Jogendra Chunder Roy, Zemindar of Chuckdigi. He breathed his last yesterday at 2 A. M. He was only 40 years of age. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Indu-Prokash* that the young man, whom the Puna Survajanik Sabha has sent to England for industrial education, has reached London, and that our well-known friend Mr. J. Dacosta is looking after him.

WE ARE SORRY to learn that distress is prevailing in Ahmednuggar for failure of crops. The Bombay Government has remitted arrears of revenue to the extent of one lakh of rupees, and has directed that the remainder should be recovered by instalments spread over three years. The Puna Survajanik Sabha says that "it would have been more generous in the end to have remitted the whole of the arrears and the last year's revenue at once, for the dead-weight of this burden cripples the ryots' energies." We concur.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Satyarunjun Das, son of our worthy countryman, Babu Durga Mohun Das, has successfully passed the open competition for the Indian Civil Service. Since the retrograde rule of Lord Salisbury this is the first instance of an Indian student passing the Indian Competitive Examination.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Replying to enquiry addressed to him this morning the Senior Naval Officer at Suez, telegraphs as follows: "Message begins. Reported obstruction of Canal absolutely false, navigation perfectly clear," message ends.

WE HAVE received from the Anjuman-i Tehzib of Fyzabad a copy of their address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for his equitable and just decision in the appointment of a *locum tenens* in the place of Sir Richard Garth on leave. The members of the Anjuman-i Tehzib held a special meeting on the receipt of the intelligence of the appointment of the Hon'ble Romesh Chunder Mitter and adopted the above address by acclamation. The address was a genuine outburst of native feeling, and the enthusiasm exhibited on the occasion, we are told, was in point of intensity and sincerity never equalled on any previous occasion. The meeting was respectably and numerously attended by the natives of the province, a fact, which affords the most pleasing proof that the natives of all the provinces of India under the benign influence of English education and English rule are fast assimilating into a united nation.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the question of the establishment of a Central Railway Station in Calcutta together with the Proceedings of the Committee, the orders of Government appointing it, and appendices. 2. Indian Railways.—Statistics of their working for the half year ending 31st December 1881, Part II. Summary of analyses of Working. 3. General Results of the Working of the principal Indian Railways during the year 1877 to 1881. 4. Hand-Book of collection illustrative of the wild silks of India, in the Indian section of the South Kensington Museum, with a catalogue of the collection and numerous illustrations. By Thomas Wade (London). 5. Some observations on Codification in India. By C. D. Field, M.A., L.L.D., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. 6. "Our Jails"—A lecture delivered at the Bangalore Literary Union. By S. Arokeum Pillay. 7. The Stationery Trades' Journal. Vol. III. No. 28. 8. The Indian Homœopathic Review, Vol. I. No. 6. 9. The Children's Friend, Vol. 4, No. 10, July 1882. 10. Annual Report of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for 1881. 11 Representation of the Arya Samaj of Lucknow to the President of the Education Commission. 12. LeGrand and Sutcliff's Export Price List of "Abyssinian" Tube Wells &c. 13. Dukhya Jogya—a Poem in Sanskrit. Part II. By Pundit Ramnaryan Turkoratna. 14. Komul Mallika—a Poem in Bengali. By Bhubunmohini Dasi. 15. Probaha—a Bengali monthly, for Srabun, Vol. I. No. 4

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London July* 10.—The forthcoming Autumn Manœvres have been countermanded.

10, AFTERNOON.—Admiral Seymour has announced to the Egyptian authorities, that he will commence the Bombardment of Alexandria at 4 to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. The French fleet will not participate in the bambardment. The British Consul General has notified to the Egyptian Government the suspension of friendly relations, and the British Consul General has announced to Dervish Pasha that he holds him responsible for the safety of the Khedive.

11, 6-41 A.M.—The Bombardment of Alexandria commenced this morning.

11, 5-43 A.M.—The latest advices from Alexandria state that all the Foreign Consuls have protested against the threatened bombardment. The foreign fleets remain outside the harbour, the British Ships alone confronting the forts. There are no signs of yielding on the shore.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Conference is at a standstill pending the result of the situation at Alexandria.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville, replying to a question, said that the temporary surrender of the Forts at Alexandria was required for the purpose of disarming them.

In the House of Commons Mr. Glanstone said that the House would adjourn early, and reassemble in October for the discussion of the procedure.

11, 6-39 EVENING.—The latest advices from Alexandria state that the Forts along the seafront have been silenced. The bombardment continues unabated. The fire of the British will be directed against the harbour Forts to-morrow. A party of men from the Ironclad *Invincible* succeeded in effecting a landing and blew off the guns of Fort Mex. The Palace of Ras-al-teen belonging to the Khedive, has been laid in ruins. The British loss so far is only forty wounded; but the enemy has lost heavily. The Egyptians made a good stand and fought well.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the Houe of Commons this evening, said that the Queen has not yet advised the employment of the Indian force in Egypt.

12, MORNING.—The loss yesterday on the British side was five killed and 27 wounded. The Egyptian loss is believed to have been very heavy. The damage done to our ships was but slight. Anxiety prevails as to whether the bombardment was justified even by the peculiar circumstances of the case.

The Turkish Ambassador in London has urgently, demanded the cessation of the bombardment, and in doing so dilated upon the serious consequences which it will entail.

The *Times* stated that 7,000 men of the army reserved will be called upon to replace the unseasoned troops of the first army crops for Egypt.

Advices just received from Alexandaria stats that the bombardment was resumed this morning. The Egyptian soldiers during last night were employed in repairing the dameges of the forts.

12, EVENING.—The Bombardment of Alexandria has been suspended, pending negociations now being carried on under a flag of truce. Numerous fires are raging in Alexandria.

The admiralty has issued an order authorizing merchant vessels to pass through the Suez Canal at their own risk.

13, MORNING.—Admiral Seymour has refused to negotiate with Arabi Pasha until the harbour forts are surrendered. Arabi refuses to comply with these conditions.* Hostilities have not yet recommenced. The Khedive is safe.

The Duke of Connaught has volunteered for service in Egypt, and will probably be appointed to the command of a Brigade.

In the House of Commons last night the Radical members attacked the policy of the Government in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone said that the bombardment was necessary for the safety of the fleet. He denied that the British action in Egypt had caused any feeling of estrangement between France and England.

13, NOON—It appears now that Arabi's flag of truce was merely a ruse to gain time, and enable the Egyptian troops to withdraw from the forts, which have since been abandoned.

14, P.M.—This afternoon Arabi has withdrawn the Egyptian army at Alexandria into the interior, it is unknown where. The Khedive is in Alexandria, which is in flames.

All the convicts have been released, and have set fire to many buildings. The attrocities committed are reported as frightful. The entire European quarter of the City has been destroyed and one hundred Europeans massacred. The others fought their way to the beach, where they were rescued by the ship's boats.

13, EVENING.—The Khedive is at the Ramleh Palace, which is surrounded by Egyptian soldiers. His position is considered precarious.

The fire is still raging throughout Alexandria City and is extending to the Port.

Admiral Semour has landed a force of 609 Marines, and it is reported that the Egyptian troops are concentrated outside the City. It is suspected that all the forts in the town are mined.

The Secretary to the Admiralty replying to a question of Sir Stafford Northcotes' in the House of Commons this evening, said that Admiral Seymour had been instructed to-day not to dismantle the fortifications or disable the guns, but endeavour to open communications with the Khedive and invite him to restore order in concert with the Dervish Pasha. At the same time he would land a party of men for force purposes and invite the European ships to co-operate.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 19th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 20th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Behaviour of Light passing through Iceland-spar.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 21st Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Radiant Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 22nd Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject: Carbonic Oxide and Compounds of Carbon with Hydrogen.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1882.


## MR. RIVERS THOMPSON ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

THE Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government of India lays down general principles. Mr. Rivers Thompson in the circular which we noticed last week discusses the details for carrying out those principles. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Supreme Government, when the policy of the extension of Local Self-Government was first enunciated, and he may therefore be regarded as one of the authors of that noble policy. He may consequently be expected to take a personal interest in the execution of that policy. He has invited the opinion of the district officers on the subject, and he has plainly told them, "without reference to preconceived ideas on general questions of policy, to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government that may be compatible with their duty to their own charges." He has directed them to consult non-official opinion. The circular says: "It will of course be understood that the conduct of the enquiries which bear upon these questions should not be limited to official agency. The persons mainly concerned are the people themselves; and there should be no difficulty, by public meetings, or by personal communication with the residents in each municipality, of ascertaining the wishes of those chiefly interested." Nothing could be better than the spirit in which Mr. Thompson has issued his instructions for enquiry. They are marked by a deep earnestness, large-heartedness, and thorough sympathy with the people, which we cannot too highly admire. As he says, "the management of local affairs is the concern of the people, and steps should be taken to ascertain their views and wishes on all matters connected with it." But Mr. Thompson has given his opinion on most of these points. He would keep the municipal committees distinct from the local boards, and we agree with him on this point. He proposes considerable limitations, which we will enumerate below:

1stly. That the elective system shall be introduced into all municipalities, in which one-third of the rate-payers shall petition Government for its introduction. The circular says: "In view, however, of the declared policy of Government, it is not desirable that its officers should maintain a passive attitude in this

matter. It is entirely the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that the partial failures of past limited experiments should not be accepted by district officers as a sufficient reason for declining to extend the trial to other municipalities. They should cause the requirements of the law to be generally understood, and they should make it known that the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared, as a rule, to extend the elective system to all first class municipalities, and large second class municipalities, in which the requirements of section 16 of the General Municipal Act are fulfilled." In other words the initiative must be taken by the people themselves. If they really want the elective system, they must ask for it. We must confess that on principle this is perfectly reasonable, but it is not quite in unison with the spirit of the policy of the Government of India. The Viceroy has inaugurated the new policy for the political education of the people, but the Lieutenant-Governor would make the concession where there has been a manifestation of some amount of general education. If the people do appreciate the boon of self-government they will, his Honor justly holds, petition the Government for its extension; they may then be supposed to possess that general education, upon which the Viceroy's grand fabric of political education will rest. But if we understand Lord Ripon's policy aright, His Lordship means that general education and political education should go hand in hand, for if the Government will not move, till it is moved by the people, it will have to wait many a long day. To expect one-third of the rate-payers of each municipality to unite and petition for self-government would be tantamount to calling up spirits from the vasty deep.

2ndly. That as regards the election of the Chairmen of Municipal Committees, the circular says, "on the whole, Mr. Rivers Thompson would be willing to adopt the same test of the popular wishes in this matter as in that of election, and, in the absence of very special objection, to appoint a non-official Chairman or to appoint a nominee of the Commissioners themselves, in the event of one-third of the rate-payers signing a petition asking him to take this action." So the practical adoption of the two prominent principles of the scheme of the Government of India will according to the plan of the Lieutenant-Governor depend upon the antecedent action of the people. On principle, as we have said above, we cannot object to His Honor's proposal, for it may be well urged that if the people really value self-government, they must themselves give some tangible proof of their earnestness, but if the Government must wait to impart political education till the people themselves ask for it, perhaps it will have to wait for many a generation to come. Mr. Thompson admits all the evils of an official Chairman, and yet his proposal practically amounts to a perpetuation of those evils.

3rdly. That as regards the constitution of Local Boards Mr. Thompson says, "the difficulties of the problem are manifestly greater; and these difficulties arise primarily from the fact that, in this direction at least, the experiment of Local Self-Government based upon election is entirely an innovation, foreign alike to the genius and instincts of the people and to the system of rule which has obtained since the British power was established in India." His Honor would thus classify the districts for this purpose:

> There will therefore be under the new law (from which the districts of Singbhoom, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Chittagong Hill Tracts will be excluded) three classes of districts: (1) Those which contain no sub-division in which a Local Board can be formed: these will remain under the charge of District Committees, and will correspond with the "rural districts," under the English Act, which are not fit for incorporation in a "Local Government district." (2) Those which contain some sub-divisions in which a Local Board can be formed, and some in which this is not possible: the latter class of sub-division will be placed in charge of such a committee corresponding to a Branch Committee under the existing Cess Act, as can be formed, the Chairman being the Sub-Divisional Officer. (3) Those which contain sub-divisions, in all of which Local Boards can be formed: these will correspond with "Local Government districts" in England. It will now be for you to report, after detailed enquiry, under which of the three categories each district in your jurisdiction should be placed. It will of course be the desire of Government that as many sub-divisions as possible may gradually advance sufficiently to be created Local Government districts. In order that no obstacle may be thrown in the way, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to insert a section in the law to enable a certain proportion of the persons of substance in a sub-division to petition Government to have a Local Board created, and to provide for full enquiry into such petitions.

Again:

> Mr. Rivers Thomson is entirely in favour of introducing the elective system, wherever the condition of the people is such as to warrant him in doing so. In considering the applicability of this system to any tract it will be necessary to recollect that in the promotion of Local Self-Government the object chiefly aimed at is the political education of the people, and obviously political education should succeed, and not precede, education in the ordinary sense of the term. It must also be borne in mind that a high average intelligence among the representatives cannot be secured without a moderate average of intelligence and knowledge among those who elect them. But if in a Local Government district a reasonable proportion of the persons, who would be qualified to vote according to such standard as might be generally adopted, desire to have the power to elect their representatives, and show that the desire is real by subsequently exercising the franchise, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why that power should be withheld from them.

Here the limitation is two-fold—in the first place "a certain proportion of persons of substance" must apply for the creation of the Board, and in the second place "a reasonable proportion of persons" qualified to vote must express a desire for the introduction of the elective system. These conditions, we fear, will not be fulfilled in the Mofussil generally, and our local officers need not therefore be frightened by the bugbear of Local Self-Government.

4thly. That the electors of Local Boards shall possess property qualifications. The Circular says:

> Mr. Rivers Thompson is distinctly of opinion that the ownership or occupancy of some kind of property, or the direction of some trade or business in the area to be represented, should be an essential condition of the franchise. In England the right of voting at the election of a Local Board is enjoyed only by owners of, and payers of poor-rate in respect of, property situated in the district for which the election is held. If the experiment is really to promote Local Self-Government, it is essential that both the voters and the candidates here, as in England, should have some stake in the locality. Mr. Rivers Thompson would propose, as the qualification for members, the payment of Rs. 25 road cess, or Rs 20 license-tax, or proof of income from other sources than land, amounting to not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum. Residence within the Local Government district represented, or within five miles of its boundary, would be an essential condition of membership. For voters the qualification might be placed at Rs. 10 road cess, Rs. 10 license-tax, or Rs. 500 other income. It would also appear desirable, as in the English law to increase the number of votes, to be given by one individual, up to 5 or 6, according to the extent of his property. It is only right that those who own a large amount of property within the jurisdiction of a Local Board should individually have a more substantial voice in its constitution than those who are only just qualified to vote.

We are entirely at one with Mr. Thompson on this point. Taxation and representation ought to go hand in hand.

5thly. That as regards modes of voting uniformity of procedure is neither necessary nor desirable. The Lieutenant-Governor says, "uniformity of procedure is neither necessary nor desirable; and as regards the natives of the country, the main object to be attained is not so much at present the representation of the masses, as the gradual training of the most capable and influential men in the community to a participation in the business of the part of the district in which their interest lies. Local knowledge of local affairs should be a primary qualification for office." We entirely concur.

6thly. That as regards the appointment of Chairmen of Local Boards the Lieutenant-Governor says:

> There may be sub-divisions where it would be preferable to maintain the local executive officer as Chairman of the Local Board in order to avoid a certainty of failure; but as a rule this should not be necessary with the provision for control which will be referred to below. In the majority of cases, where a Local Board has been created at all, it should be possible to find a non-official member able and willing to direct its deliberations. The local executive officer will have ample means of supervising and controlling the proceedings of the Board by his own personal influence, or, in the last resort by invoking the interference of superior authority. I am to ask you therefore, bearing in mind these considerations and those referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, to report regarding each Local Board whether it is necessary that the Sub-divisional Officer should be Chairman; and if so whether he should have a vote in the proceeding of the Board, or whether Government should appoint some other official or some non-official to be Chairman, or should accept the nomination of the Beard itself.

So the nomination of the Chairman of the Board will be left entirely in the discretion of of Government. The electors as in the case of the Municipalities will have no voice in this matter.

7thly. That a new cess shall be imposed in order to provide sufficient means for the Local Boards. We give below the paragraph of the circular bearing upon this point:

> Some of the powers to be entrusted to Local Boards have been enumerated in paragraphs 12 to 20 of my letter to the Government of India, No. 921½, dated 8th April. For the purpose of providing the means of improving drainage, water-supply, and sanitation, and to supplement for general purposes the funds to be definitely surrendered to them by Government, it will be necessary to empower them to levy a local rate of which the proceeds will be credited, with their income from other sources, to the "Local District Fund." The Government of India suggests that, instead of making over to them fixed grants from the Provincial Revenues to supplement the receipts from pounds and ferries, and enable them to meet the charges transferred to them, the license tax assessments and collections should be made over to them and to municipalities. These collections, however, would in many places, particularly in municipalities, largely exceed any charges that Government could transfer to them; and a share, to be fixed separately for each Board, is all that could be surrendered. Your opinion is invited upon this point, with any suggestions that you may have to offer in regard to the Public Works Cess or other source of revenue.

So the people will have to pay a schooling fee in the shape of a self-government cess for their training in the new school of political education! This was not the original intention of the Government of India in the Resolution of November last. In fact in that Resolution it was distinctly declared that no additional taxation was contemplated by the new move. In the Resolution of May last the Government of India proposed to convert the License tax into a local tax and to make it over to Local Boards. But Mr. Thompson is not disposed to do so. He proposes to levy a self-government cess. We need hardly say that if our countrymen had the remotest suspicion that they would be subjected to a new tax in the name of Local Self-Government, they would not certainly have been so enthusiastic about it. We have already seen what will be the practical result of the scheme of Local Self-Government under the limitations proposed by Mr. Thompson, and if it is to be capped by a comprehensive measure of taxation, the happiness of the people will know no bounds. We hope in making the enquiries ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor the local officers will distinctly explain this part of the scheme to the representatives of the people, and invite and record their opinion as to how far they are prepared to play the game of self-government by paying through the nose. The Lieutenant-Governor says that the scheme of self-government is intended not so much for the representation of the masses as for the political education of a few advanced men among them, and yet the masses are to be taxed for the delectation or glorification of the few!

8thly. That a Central Board of Control shall be established to superintend, direct, and control the affairs of the Local Boards. This idea is borrowed from the Local Government Act of England with some modifications. We were the first to recommend the appointment of a Central Board, and we need hardly repeat that we heartily second this recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor.

There are several other important points in the circular, which we have neither time nor space to discuss in the present issue. For instance we do not see any reason why the new system should not be extended to Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah. It is true that Calcutta has a special Act, but we think in Calcutta the Bombay plan of a stipendiary Commissioner, who is the head of the executive, and of an independent Chairman, elected by the Municipal Commissioners from among themselves, whose function it is to guide and control deliberations at meetings, may well be introduced. Then there is no reason why the Suburban and Howrah Municipalities should not be treated on the same principles on which other first class Municipalities will be treated. If the people of any part of the Mofussil are ripe for local self-government, it is those of the Suburbs and Howrah, and yet it is proposed to exclude them from the general scheme. Then we are not quite satisfied that considering the circumstances of the people in the Mofussil it would be wise to withdraw the grant of travelling allowances to Commissioners, proposed by Sir Ashley Eden. But these are matters of detail, which may be discussed hearafter.

## THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

WE have several times indicated in these columns the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco as a field in which such of our educated men who possess some capital might find suitable and profitable employment. The great problem of the day is what is to become of the young men of the middle classes of this country, who have been receiving English education. The importance of opening out new and independent careers for educated Natives cannot be exaggerated. The Government services and the learned professions are gradually becoming overstocked. It is a matter of deep regret that in a land full of resources which only wait to be developed by the energy of man, educated Natives are unable to discover an honorable and lucrative employment for themselves. While foreigners are making fortunes by the cultivation and manufacture of indigo and tea, young Indians experience great difficulty in earning a decent and honest livelihood. Could any thing be more lamentable and shameful than this? We have shown before that tobacco cultivation and manufacture can provide large numbers of educated Natives with useful and lucrative employment. It has been proved to demonstration that Indian tobacco can be profitably raised and cured for the European market; and that 50 acres of tobacco land carefully and properly cultivated would yield a sure annual net profit, on the most moderate calculation, of upwards of Rs. 2000. We now proceed to show that the sugar industry may also furnish our educated young men with a useful and profitable calling. We make no mention of tea and indigo, as in these industries we have been forstalled by enterprising and energetic foreigners.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department has recently published some important papers, which clearly show the present state of sugar cultivation in this country. Compared with Mauritius and West Indies, the cane cultivation here is of a very primitive kind. In Mauritius the cultivation is conducted with the greatest care and on the best known principles. That the Mauritius system of cultivation may with advantage be adopted in India has been conclusively established. Last year Messrs. Burrows, Thompson, Mylne and Company, of Bihea in the Shahabad District, made a small experiment on the Mauritius method, the results of which are thus described: —"Though on poor sandy soil, and though we have not been able in this instance to give the attention needful to secure its being carried out to our satisfaction, the improvement in the appearance of the cane is so marked that the cultivators who have seen will not believe, that it is the common 'mangoo' or small cane of the country, and contend that it must be some other large *jat* (or species). This cane is not yet ready for crushing, and comparisons as to weight of cane, weight and quantity of *gur* per acre, have yet to be made. There seems to be little doubt that, if a more rational method of cane cultivation were to take the place of the primitive and careless custom which obtains so generally, a very great improvement in quality and quantity would be secured." Messrs. Burrows, Thompson, Mylne and Company go on to say:—"The sugar industry of India is domestic in all its stages. Each cultivator, who has a bit of land suitable for growing sugar in rotation with other crops, cultivates a little plot varying from half an acre to three acres year by year, expressing the juice and converting into *gur* (concrete sugar) on or near the field, and selling on the spot or in the nearest bazars, much as in England and other places each small farmer threshes his own corn for market. For the *gur* there is a ready sale at prices which leave a handsome profit to the cultivator, and with which no central factory could compete." In carrying on the cultivation of sugarcane according to the custom which obtains in India, it would be impossible to compete with the ryot, who, as we have over and over again pointed out in these columns, has nothing to learn, in so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned. A more rational and expensive method of cultivation must be adopted if educated men are to enter the field, and in case they were to do so, there would undoubtedly be a great improvement both in quality and quantity of the produce. The average out-turn of actual sugarcane without leaves and succulent tops in the best sugar-producing countries is from 25 to 30 tons. per acre. But in India the yield at present ranges from 15 to 20 tons in really good seasons, and the latter return would be looked upon as very unusual. The out-turn of raw sugar in the best sugar-producing countries is 2½ to 3 tons, per acre; but in India the average yield is only 25 maunds in the case of carefully cultivated land.

The mode of manufacture practised in India, like that of cultivation, is also of a very primitive kind. The Government of India observes:—"The Native methods of expressing the juice and manufacturing sugar are of extreme rudeness and simplicity, and in many respects inefficient and wasteful. Some improvement has, however, been effected in respect to sugar-mills, and the establishment of large sugar refineries in various parts of the country will gradually tend to better methods of manufacture. But the profits of the Native sugar grower and manufacturer are large as it is; and crude Indian sugar, though unsaleable in the London market, finds a ready sale among the Native Community. The price has risen rapidly within the last decade, as Messrs. Burrows, Thompson, Mylne and Company's memorandom shows; and in the markets of Northern India at the present date the wholesale price of undrained sugar or *gur* is 4½ to 5 the cwt." The two striking points of difference between the East Indian and the West Indian outturn is (1) the much larger amount of juice extracted from the cane in the West Indies than in India, which is 65 per cent. on the weight of cane instead of 50; (2) the fact that the weight of dry sugar obtained is three times the weight of the molasses, while in India the molasses amount to more than twice the dry sugar. The loss which India sustains from imperfect manufacture is very great. Taking the North-Western Provinces alone, this loss is estimated at over 13 crores of rupees or one crore more than the total value of the present annual produce in those Provinces. It is thus clear that if the pressing out of the cane juice and its boiling in India were conducted on the same principles as in Mauritius and the West Indies the value of the produce in the North-Western Provinces alone which is now about 12 crores of rupees, would be more than doubled. Up to a comparatively recent date the quantity of juice expressed in the West Indies was not much above half the weight of the cane, or 50 per cent, as it is now the case in India; but the introduction of improved machinery has raised the quantity from 75 to 85 per cent. It is, of course, beyond the means of the ordinary ryot to provide himself with the costly machinery which has effected this change. He is gradually adopting such improvements in manufacture as lie in his power. The Bihea cane Mill invented by Messrs. Burrows, Thompson, Mylne and Company has entirely superseded the Native Mill in the Shahabad district. During the last seven years the cultivators have voluntarily purchased upwards of 9000 Bihea cane mills. But when men of capital undertake the cultivation and manufacture of sugar they will be in a position to adopt the costly and complicated improved machinery, the introduction of which has so largely increased the outturn of sugar in the West Indies and Mauritius.

The Government of India estimates the total annual production of sugar in this country at about 2,000,000 tons, besides the produce of 168,262 acres of palm trees, which may be set down at 150,000 tons. This supply is not equal to the demand in India. The imports of sugar in 1880-81 amounted to 986,321 tons, the value of which was £1,611,157. The greater part of this sugar comes from Mauritius and it is chiefly consumed in the Bombay Presidency, where comparatively little cane is as yet grown. Now, as India can grow sugar to any amount, there is no reason why she should be dependent on a foreign country for its supply. More sugar is now produced in India than formerly; but the demand is much greater. By taking up the sugar industry and improving the indigenous methods of cultivation and manufacture, our countrymen can not only supply the whole demand of India, but also produce large quantities for exportation to foreign countries.



## THE NORTH-WEST CANALS IN 1880-81.

IN examining the financial results of irrigation works in the North-Western Provinces, the first thing that strikes us is that the outlay on the Ganges Canal has diminished, while that of the Lower Ganges Canal has been increased. The difference is, however, nominal, as it is due to the capital of the Cawnpore and Etawah Branches having been transferred from the upper to the lower canal, of which latter they now form part. The total capital outlay on the North-West Canals to the end of the year ending 31st March, 1881, was Rs. 6,49,59,486, or, in round numbers, 6½ crores. The interest charge on this amount is Rs. 26,80,296. The gross direct revenue for the year was Rs. 44,94,306, or Rs. 7,67,778 more than that of the previous year and Rs. 1,35,286 more than that of 1878-79, the highest hitherto recorded. The working expenses were Rs. 19,06,112. The net direct revenue was, therefore, Rs. 25,88,290, which fell short of the interest charges by nearly a lakh of rupees. But the Irrigation Department has obtained credit for Rs. 9,50,747 more, which is claimed as indirect revenue; and in this way it has made out that the North-West Canals in 1880-81 yielded a surplus of Rs. 8,58,645 on the operations of the year after paying all charges. We have always held that in judging of the financial position of irrigation works, the so-called indirect revenue should not be taken into account. This revenue is delusive, as the principles on which it is calculated are fallacious. The financial results of irrigation works are to be determined by their direct revenue alone. Judged by this standard, it is clear that the North-West Canals failed to pay the whole amount of the interest charge on their capital outlay during the year under review. Then, the position of these works with regard to the accumulated debt should be taken into consideration. The total interest charges to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,24,82,499 and the total revenue collected to Rs. 3,40,73,752. Thus the deficit on the working of the canals from the commencement amounted to Rs. 84,08,747.

We now proceed to examine the financial position of each work separately. We take the Ganges Canal first. The capital expenditure on this canal to the end of 1880-81 was Rs. 2,72,43,399. The direct income was Rs. 18,43,798 and the working expenses Rs. 8,86,034. The net income was therefore Rs. 9,57,764 which represents a return of 3·51 per cent on the capital outlay. The Ganges Canal cannot on the face of this stern fact, be pronounced a financial success; it does not as yet yield an adequate return on its capital expenditure. The capital invested in the Lower Ganges Canal to the end of the year under report stood at Rs. 2,37,31,534. The direct income was Rs. 13,15,389 and the working expenses Rs. 4,36,094; the net income was Rs. 8,79,295, which represents Rs. 3·70 per cent on the capital expenditure. As the Lower Ganges Canal is still incomplete, its financial results for the year may be looked on as satisfactory, even though they did not yield an adequate return on the capital expenditure. The Eastern Jumna Canal is the only work that exhibits a clear balance-sheet. The capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 27,91,661. The direct income was Rs. 7,09,091 and the working expenses Rs. 2,16,958. The net income was Rs. 4,92,106, which represents 17·62 per cent. on the capital expenditure. It must not, however, be forgotten that the Eastern Jumna Canal is an old Native work, which has been restored by the British Government, and the expenditure on which by our present rulers represents nothing like its real cost. Well did the Marquis of Salisbury say in his famous Manchester speech delivered seven years ago that the only canals in India which have proved really remunerative are those which had for their basis the works of Native rulers. The capital outlay on the Agra Canal to the end of the year was Rs. 84,14,948. The direct income was Rs. 4,84,949 and the working expenses Rs. 219,648. The net income was Rs. 2,65,001, which represents 3·15 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The

capital account of the Dun Canals stood at Rs. 6,37,432 at the end of the year under report. The direct income was Rs. 54,483 and the working expenses Rs. 38,524. The net income was Rs. 15,956 which represents Rs. 2·50 per cent. on the capital expenditure as compared with 3·44 per cent. in 1879-80 and 4·01 per cent. in 1878-79. The capital outlay on the Rohilkhand Canals to the end of 1880-81 was Rs. 15,89,920. The direct income was Rs. 70,539 and the working expenses Rs. 98,157. The earnings thus fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 27,618. Yet the revenue for 1880-81 was the highest on record. The capital account of the Bundelkhund Lakes to the end of the year stood at Rs. 82,916. The gross direct income was Rs. 2,927 and the working expense Rs. 5,196, showing a net loss of Rs. 2,269. It will thus be seen that the only Canal in the North-West which can be pronounced a financial success is the Eastern Jumna Canal, which is a restored Native work. No other irrigation works have as yet proved remunerative.

Turning to agricultural statistics, we observe that the area irrigated was 1,732,696 acres, or only 4,000 acres less than that watered in 1878-79 when the demand for irrigation was abnormally high on account of the drought. The percentage of kharif was 40 and that of rabi 60. The principal kharif crops irrigated are sugarcane, rice, indigo and cotton. There was a falling off in the irrigation of sugarcane, which is attributed to lateness of the cane-crushing of the previous year, which is said to have interfered with the sowing of the crop of 1880-81, to low prices, and in some places to bad seed. There was a very large increase in the area of rice irrigated, more than half of which occurred on the Rohilkhund Canals. The net increase in irrigation of indigo on all canals was 10,000 acres. There was a large increase in the irrigation of the various rabi crops, which was mostly due to the nature of the season. The Chief Engineer writes: "The heavy floods of September which affected all the sub-Himalayan tracts and the adjoining districts of Muzaffarnagar and Meerut saturated the ground and left it ready for the rabi sowing. But in none of the lower districts could the spring crops be sown without irrigation, and the consequence was a very heavy demand for water on the lower portions of the Ganges Canal and on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals. The general rain which fell in March coming too late did more harm than good." When the season is unfavourable to the cultivator, it is a god-send to the Irrigation Department.

One of the most interesting subjects connected with Canal Irrigation is the question of the effects of the drainage works which have been undertaken of late years. The Government of India, in reviewing the Revenue Report for 1879-80, observed: "The subject is of great importance. In future reports the effects of drainage works in the reduction of swamps, in lowering spring-level and on reh efflorescence, should be given whenever such works have been carried out." Executive Engineers were accordingly directed in future to report briefly in the annual Revenue Report on the effect of any drainage lines in their divisions under each of the following heads: (1) Reduction of water level in saturated soil; (2) the diminution of reh; (3) Improvement in local health. With respect to the first point, the general opinion seems to be that no reduction in the spring levels has taken place since the drainage cuts were made. The Executive Engineer of the Etawah Division, however, frankly says, that owing to want of data no opinion can be expressed regarding the rise or fall of spring level. This is the language of common sense. It is admitted that on the Agra Canal the spring level has risen in many places. As regards the second point, Mr. Marsh, the Executive Engineer of the Meerut Division, does not consider that "reh" has been diminished by drainage works, but he thinks that its spread has been checked. According to the Executive Engineer of the Bulandshahr Division, the owners of some villages acknowledge that the cuts afford an outlet to reh-laden drainage land and thus improve the adjacent land. Mr. Grant, the Executive Engineer of the Aligurh Division is of opinion that it is too early yet to say whether the apparent check to the spread of "reh" is due to the drainage works or to other causes. For our part, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Grant. It would be premature to make any assumption on the subject, after such a short experience. Now comes the most important point of the three—improvement in local health. On this point the *Pioneer* makes the following remarks which we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing *in extenso*:—"No doubt the majority of people will continue to believe that the introduction of canals has caused an increase in the mortality and suffering from fever. There is nothing as yet to shew that the drainage works have been productive of any reduction in this, and indeed it would only be possible to draw any inference on the point from the figures of a term of years; but the effect of the works for some years will be anxiously watched. We have given the people canals, and the benefits they have reaped from irrigation are incalculable, but it is as well not to forget that our canals have injured their health, reduced their cultivated area by the amount now covered by reh, and in many cases destroyed their well irrigation by causing a rise in the spring level." The significance of these remarkable admissions cannot be overestimated. The most ardent champion of canal irrigation has been constrained by the very force of facts to say that the introduction of canals has been productive of serious evils, which must be remedied before canal irrigation can be pronounced a blessing.

## EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES AS ENGINE DRIVERS.

WE NEED HARDLY say that we have from the beginning watched with great interest the progress of the experiment of employing Natives as engine-drivers on our Railways. Some three years ago the Government of India urged on the administratives of all Indian Railways "the desirability of indroducing on their lines some system under which selected Natives can rise to the charge of an engine * * * and for training lads of Native extraction for similar capacities." The authorities of the East Indian Railway have cordially co-operated with the Government of India in promoting the employment of Native Drivers. In a recent issue we noticed Colonel Trevor's Report upon Indian Railways for 1880-81, from which it appears that on the East Indian Railway 106 drivers and 117 shunters are Natives, and that Mr. D. W. Campbell, the Locomotive Superintendent of the line, reports that they continue to give satisfaction. In order to extend the employment of Native drivers and to qualify Natives still more for the duties, the administration of the East Indian Railway has established 18 schools, at which average daily attendance is about 400. The importance of promoting the employment of Native Drivers will be evident from the fact that during five years the entertainment of Native Drivers and Shunters on the East Indian Railway has resulted in a saving of no less than 16 lakhs in wages alone. On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway 55 Native Drivers are employed and large numbers are in training. On the Madras Railway Native Drivers have been employed for some time past on the branch lines and for shunting engines.

With the view of keeping alive an interest in the subject as well as of producing practical results, the Government of India has wisely required the different Railway adminstrations to furnish an annual report showing the progress made during each year, giving effect to its wishes in the direction of extending the employment of Native Drivers and Shunters. From the Report just submitted by the Railway Branch of the Bengal Secretariat in pursuance of these orders, we observe that some progress has been made in employing Native Drivers and Shunters on the Railways under the encouragement of the Government of Bengal. The number of Native Drivers, Shunters and Assistant Shunters employed in the Northern Bengal State Railway has increased from 7 in 1880 to 13 in 1882. We read:—"Natives are engaged as firemen, and inducements are held out to them to attend the night-school, and when they have had sufficient experience in firing, they are promoted to Assistant Shunters, Shunters, and Drivers, provided they pass an examination in reading, and writing, in the rules of the service, and the technical management of an engine. A night-school has been opened at Saidpore, the head-quarter of the Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway, but the attendance is not satisfactory as it should be, and efforts are being made to improve it." We think the rates of pay offered on the Northern Bengal State Railway are not sufficient to attract good men. Shunters are paid from ₹ 17 to ₹ 22 and the rates for Drivers vary from ₹ 22 to ₹ 38. Native Drivers should in our opinion receive at least a salary of ₹ 30 to ₹ 50 a month, remembering that European and Eurasian Drivers are generally paid from ₹ 100 to ₹ 180. The initial pay of a Native Driver should not be less than ₹ 30 nor that of a shunter less than ₹ 25. There are only four Native Shunters on the Tirhut and Patna-Gya State Railways, whose pay averages from ₹ 20 to ₹ 22. No proper system we are told, has been adopted for training them. There are no Native Drivers on these lines. All the Drivers on the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railway are Natives. They are at first tried as firemen and after they have had sufficient experience in firing and proved themselves fit, they are employed as shunters, and afterwards promoted to drivers, provided they can pass an examination in reading and writing and in the technical management of an engine. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"Experience has shewn that, while Native Drivers and Shunters can be employed at far less pay than Europeans, they have been proved to be regular in their attendance, to give little trouble, and, provided they are efficiently supervised, to be as careful in the performance of their duties as most Europeans with similar length of service on the foot-plate. It is therefore desirable, except in mail or fast passenger trains, where special intelligence, judgment, physical power, stamina, and presence of mind are required, that for the sake of ecnomy they should be employed to the fullest extent. Every effort should, therefore, be made to induce Natives of a fairly good social standing to join the Locomotive Department of the State Railways in this province, with a view to their eventually becoming drivers; and as none should be chosen who cannot read and write, an incentive should be given by granting higher pay to those who are proficient in that respect. Night-schools should also be started wherever practicable, and they will receive the cordial support of Government." This is as it should be. The experiment of employing Natives as engine-drivers has proved completely successful, and there is no reason why Railway administrations should not for the sake of economy, entertain as many Native drivers as possible. Cheap indigenous labour should wherever practicable be substituted for expensive imported labour. In the matter of the employment of Natives as Engine-drivers the State Railways ought to set an example to the guaranteed Railways, as example is more efficacious than precept.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES—IV.

THE RESOLUTIONS issued by the North-West Secretariat which we noticed in our previous articles on this subject explain to what extent the Government of the United Provinces is at present prepared to go in the matter of decentralisation. The next question is to determine how the local committees are to be in funds to meet the liabilities for which they have become responsible, and how the ordinary business of the committee is to be transacted. The cost of the rural police is a primary charge on the local rates, and here no change will be made. The pay of Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, and Native Doctors had hitherto been debited to Provincial Services; but the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that the entire cost of maintaining the local charitable medical institutions over which these officers preside is properly chargeable to local funds. The primary charge under Public Works is for the maintenance of existing roads and buildings; and there are very few districts in the United Provinces in which the balance at

edit will not be almost entirely absorbed by this item. Indeed, in the majority of districts the balance will be against the local rates. It is, indeed, broadly stated that after all charges of the kind contemplated by the law have been debited to local rates, very few districts will be found solvent.

In the case of Municipal Committees the arrangement necessary for placing them in funds to meet the liabilities for which they have become responsible, will be a simple one. The financial transaction between the Government and municipalities is to be merely the substitution of one class of charges for another. The municipalities will be relieved of police charges to the extent of the amount they devote to other purposes. There will be no change in the local expenditure or in the incidence of taxation; but the Government thinks that by substituting one class of charges for another, there will be increased administrative responsibility and executive control. With regard to district committees, a different course must be followed. The local taxation, from which primarily funds are to be replaced at the disposal of these committees, is the local rates which are levied along with the Imperial Land Revenue. We have explained above that the expenditure upon the rural police, district schools, dispensaries and public works is a primary charge on the rates. Omitting the cost of the rural police with which the Committees have nothing to do, the funds now to be placed at the disposal of district committees must be sufficient to defray the estimated expenditure upon schools, medical institutions including vaccination establishments and public works under local funds. These funds will be met (1) by an assignment of local rates to the extent available, (2) by a subsidy to the necessary amount—first, from the surplus provincial ferry fund and, secondly, from general provincial revenues. The budget figures of 1882-83 have been taken as the basis of assignment for the year which commenced on 1st April last. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to transfer to district committees any specific heads of receipt. But the receipts in the transferred departments will be made over to local management. The Lieutenant-Governor expects the committees to do what they can towards securing a fair return from school fees, a continuance of private charity in connection with hospitals and dispensaries, and a maintenance of the average income derived from public property connected with local works. In order to encourage the committees to increase the receipts in the transferred departments, the Lieutenant-Governor will allot to them the amount by which these receipts in any one year exceed those of the preceding year. For the present the assignments to the district committees will be made yearly, and will be open to revision when this is deemed necessary. From what has been said above it will be seen that the committees will not have any large funds at their disposal for the construction of original works of public utility or of improving the efficiency of the departments transferred to local management, unless they can by their own exertions increase the receipts in those departments. For funds required for the purpose of constructing organised works or effecting general improvements the district committees will be entirely dependent on the favour of the Local Government.

The latest Resolution issued by the North-West Secretariat contains certain instructions for the guidance of district and municipal committees in the ordinary transaction of current business. The Secretary to the Committee will be appointed by the President and he must be acquainted with English, in which language the minutes will be recorded. The district committees are expected to observe and act in accordance with such principles of administration as the Government has from time to time laid down in the several departments handed over to local control. Every new appointment created by committees shall be reported to the head of the department. An ordinary meeting of the district committee shall be held once every month. For ordinary meetings a quorum shall consist of one-fourth of the total number of members of the committee, provided the actual number is not less than five, of whom at least two must be *ex-officio* members. A special meeting of the committee may at any time be convened by the President. For special meetings a quorum shall consist of one-half the total number of members, of whom at least one-half must be *ex-officio* members. It will thus be seen that at special and ordinary meetings when the numbers of *ex-officio* members and of non-official members are equal, the former will always be able with the casting vote of the President to outvote the latter. The rules provide that in the event of a vote having been passed at an ordinary meeting with which the President is unable to concur, it shall be in the President's power to summon a special meeting to re-consider such vote. Such being the case, the President will always be able to carry out his wishes. In the Public Works Department the District Engineer shall be the disbursing agent of the committee. He shall not commence any new work, or put in hand any repairs without the sanction of the committee. Every committee shall prepare a budget in two parts—Part I. dealing with Education and Medical; and Part II. with Public Works. On no account shall the total amount of the budget grant under the several heads be exceeded by the committee. It will be in the power of District Committees to transfer money under the same major head of account from one sub-head to another; but all other transfers must be sanctioned by Government.

## STOCK NOTES.

(FROM A FINANCIER).

UNIVERSAL INTEREST should be attracted to this subject. It is one that appeals to the humblest, as well as to the greatest of capitalists not only in India, but all the world over, since it offers to all an opportunity for investing their savings in really reliable paper, at a fair rate of interest.

Much more than four per cent. can be obtained on permanent deposits in Banks, more still may be obtained by investing in Joint Stock Companies, but the result of these investments is precarious, whereas an investment in Stock Notes is perfectly safe, and can only be influenced by events that shake the national credit to its very foundation.

As these events are not likely to occur in so prosperous a country as India, an investment in Stock Notes, means the minimum of risk, with the maximum of just profits; and so should commend itself to all sensible people as a means of securing a steady income.

But, (and what a powerful word is "but") there are some drawbacks to this really good Stock Note scheme.

The avowed object of the scheme is to benefit the poorer classes, who wish to save money, and so far Lord Ripon deserves the thanks of the country. Lord Ripon is a man, and a gentleman; and we delight in giving him credit for all his good intentions, but in this matter of Stock Notes, it seems to us he has either been ill-advised, for that he has ignored the very important advice and information that might have been given him by those humble authorities who come in direct contact with the masses.

The Honorable this, and the Honorable that, are excellent advisers in all matters theoretical. The English newspapers that influence in no small degree the minds of the authorities, are also honest and well-intentioned; but the absolute ignorance of these theorists with practical matters connected with Eastern habits, and customs, minimises the power of their counsel to an extent that is not appreciated by the temporal authority representing our *real* ruler, the Queen-Empress.

This may be instanced in the discussion that has lately taken place in the Bombay Council on the subject of mowhra flowers, when despite the practical and experienced remarks of the native members who *knew* what they were talking about, the official Europeans gained the victory by talking a lot of rubbish on matters they were only theoretically acquainted with. So with this Stock Note scheme.

Theoretically it will benefit the ryot, practically it will enable speculators to make money, and the only benefit the ryot will obtain will be in the matter of a few pice which a bunniah will gladly give him for a Stock Note with interest due on it.

No arguments are more powerful than facts, and figures. Let us, therefore, illustrate and support our statement by the said facts and figures.

1. It is a fact that these Notes are to be sold by Treasuries, Syndicates, Banks, and private persons, all over India: and that (for a period at least) these syndicates will have a monopoly of the sale of the Stock Notes.

2. For such sale (of all notes under the denomination of Rs. 100) they are to receive 1 per cent. commission from Government.

3. The holder of Notes of lower denomination can exchange them at the Treasury for those of the higher denomination (i.e.) Rs. 100.

Now to begin with, the clause we have numbered three, will kill the one we have denoted by the figure 2. Why? Because the sale effected, and the commission earned, the salesmen will instruct the purchaser that his inconvenient number of small notes can be exchanged for more convenient notes at the nearest Treasury.

But this is not all. It shows the folly of *one* rule, but it must be remembered that the Government in promulgating it fancied they would confine the issue of notes to the lower denominations, and so induce commission salesmen to press the sale of small notes on the saving public.

This is what the salesman will doubtless do, but the fact that lower denominations *can* be exchanged for higher denominations of Stock Notes, makes the non-payment of commission to the agents who sell one hundred rupee Stock Notes, a matter of indifference to them, because they know the purchasers of small denominations of notes can easily exchange the low note for more valuable ones.

Several points have been urged with some show of reason to prove that Stock Notes will not attract the money, or attention of speculators and capitalists.

1st. It is said that the small value attached to each note will make the receipt of a large number of Stock Notes a serious impediments to the capitalist, and deter him from patronising this form of investment.

Well, perhaps so, but if 4 per cent. Government Securities can be sold at a premium, we think holders of 4 per cent will not be particularly influenced by the above consideration when they see their way to making money by transferring their capital to 4 per cent that are selling at par.

Take for instance the following illustration. Babu Mullick Chand, a respectable gentleman of fifty who has retired from active business, and who lives on the profits of his investments, possesses one lakh in Government 4 per cent securities. In the Share market these securities are worth 101 rupees per 100 rupees Share.

Babu Mullick Chand, reading in his morning newspaper the scheme concerning Stock Notes learns with surprise that he can for Rs. 100 buy Government paper that will give him 4 per cent interest. He accordingly sells out his securities and receives for them Rs. 1,00,000.

He now goes to the Treasury of his district, and purchases a goodly bundle of Stock Notes, the interest on which will bring him in Rs. 4 more per annum than did his previous investment; and, (and here we fancy Babu Mullick Chand chuckles to himself) he has secured a source of income that will never be liable to taxation.

But now he is astonished by what the Treasury officer tells him.

"Babu," says that polite official, "to-day is the first of March and therefore there is a month's interest due on the last coupon attached to each of those Stock Notes you have just purchased.

Now, the payment of interest on each of those coupons is due on the 1st of February next, or *eleven* months hence, and you can do one of two things; pay me the interest for one month on each Stock Note and keep the coupon;—or else, let me cut off the coupon *and give you eleven months' interest down on the spot.*" The Babu hesitates for one instant, a smile of incredulity plays over his features and vanishes like lightning.

"The Financial abilities of our rulers are truly wonderful," he exclaims, I will surrender the coupons and take the 11 months' interest in advance.

He then and there pockets the interest for eleven months, amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 3670·5·4 and goes off rejoicing to purchase a toy for his boy with the five annas and four pie, and to bank the rest with his bankers as a fixed deposit for eleven months (say) at five per cent.

The result on the first of February following will be as follows:

He will be the happy possessor of Rs. 1,00,100 in Government Stock Notes on which interest at 4 per cent will accrue from that date, and in addition he can draw out of his bank his Rs. 3670 and interest at 8 per cent. viz., Rs. 168·3·7 or say in round figures in all Rs. 3,838. Had he held to his original investment he would have only received interest to the amount of Rs. 3666·10·8—or Rs. 172 less than he has made without an effort.

Let us ask, if any sensible man would object to taking care of a large bundle of papers in order to secure so pleasant a result, especially as he knows that he can recover the value of the said bundle of papers if he loses it, in the same way that he can recover the value of a currency note, half of which has been lost. It is true we may be reminded that the interest on security paper is payable half yearly, and that

if the investor had held to his original investment he would have been able to deposit this interest with a banker as a fixed deposit for six months out of the year, and that therefore the clear gain of Rs. 172 is an exaggerated one. This we allow, but our object just now is not mathematical precision, but an attempt to show how beneficial the Stock Note scheme will prove to investors and speculators.

Under the reminder we have mentioned, we would dock a few rupees from the Rs. 172, but not very many a Banker will not give so high a rate of interest for a 6 months' fixed deposit as for an 11 months' fixture, and moreover after all said and done about the half yearly payment interest on Securities, the Stock Note investor has the full over the investor in securities by 5 months' advance interest.

Let us also ask if any speculator would be likely to give 101 for Government 4 per cent securities, when he knows he can obtain equal interest on paper that is at par *and secure his interest in advance.*

*2nd.* Though Stock Notes are to pass freely without endorsement from hand to hand it is objected that the difficulty of calculating the accrued interest at date of transfer will seriously interfere with their adaptability as current instruments of exchange, and that hence they will never supersede the Currency Note.

There is a good deal of reason in this argument. Natives in the large towns and men of education will be unwilling to pass a Stock Note on to another person without claiming the interest due on it up to date; but on the other hand, purchasers will be fewer if sellers are disposed to stickle about accrued interest.

Now for instance, to return to our illustrations. A man has a Currency Note payable on demand at the Calcutta Currency Office only. He has also a Stock Note the interest on which is payable at any Treasury or sub-Treasury in the Bengal Note Stock circle.

He finds himself in a distant village of Bengal and in immediate want of coin. It is the first of the month, and the Treasury Office has put up a board to say that Currency Notes cannot be cashed on that day. What is the man to do? He goes to a Buniyah, and the Buniyah offers to cash his Currency Note at a discount of 2 per cent.

The traveller produces his Stock Note. The interest coupon is due in one month, and he offers the Stock Note to the Buniyah at just its enfaced value.

The Buniyah will hardly refuse to give Rs. 100 for it, for he will gain more than 3 per cent on the transaction. True, the Stock Note is not exchangable at a moment's notice nor are any of the Currency Notes that are so carefully stowed away in his cup board. He can afford to hoard one, as well as the other, his money is always safe; but whereas his Currency Notes are never worth *more* than their enfaced value, his Stock Notes gather and gather from day to day. On the other hand the man who wants coin, argues with himself that it is cheaper to sacrifice his interest and get his full hundred rupees for a piece of paper for which he only gave Rs. 100 originally and which is only a promise to pay Rs. 100 twenty years hence, than to sacrifice Rs. 2 in disposing of a Currency Note which he could exchange at par in Calcutta, or with which he could purchase another Stock Note at the Treasury.

The urgency of circumstances will therefore be found to greatly influence money changers, and sellers in dealing with Stock Notes and men who want ready money will not be unwilling to sacrifice interest for the accommodation of cash down.

The holder, therefore, of a Stock Note bearing accumulated interest will have a great advantage over the holder of a Currency Note; for whereas the former will sacrifice only interest when he sells it, the other will have to sacrifice a portion of original value of his note.

It would, therefore, seem that in a country like India where pice, and even couries, are a consideration; the certainty of making profits on a known good security will induce money changers to prefer Stock to Currency Notes and if they do, the public will quickly see the advantage of possessing Stock Notes in place of currency ones.

Of course in Calcutta and other Presidency towns where Currency Notes are encashable at any time, this consideration will not influence the circulation, but in the districts it is likely to do so.

For instance.—It is a native custom not generally known, for the poorer classes more particularly chupprassees, to turn their savings into Currency Notes, roll these up into a little parcel, and wear them tied to their body. They distrust banks &c. and like to have property about them that can be turned into cash at any moment.

Very well, this being the case, and it is an indisputable fact, they will, when they find out their Buniyah's love for Stock Notes, prefer to carry about their savings in Stock Notes in place of Currency Notes knowing that the man of money will gladly give them par value or nearly par value for notes with accumulated interest, whereas for exchanging their Currency Notes he would charge them a percentage at present. We have neither time nor space, for a further investigation of this curious scheme, but we think our readers will recognise from what we have said, that it is not likely to induce the poorer classes to save, or prevent monied men from speculating in so advantageous and safe an investment. Practice will alone show how the scheme will eventually work, but we are inclined to think the results will be very different to what Government expects.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST the Lieutenant-Governor with his staff returned to the capital. A large number of Presidency officials and city notables, both European and Native assembled at the Sealdah station to receive His Honor. We hear that His Honor will stay here till the end of this month and will then proceed on a tour through the Eastern districts.

THE TELEGRAMS which we publish in another column show the state of affairs in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria commenced on the 11th instant, and ceased on the 12th idem, on the enemy shewing a flag of truce. The Egyptians it would seem met the British guns with spirit, but they at last succumbed. It is stated that the truce was a *ruse* on the part of Arabi Bey. He wanted to gain time to march his troops into the interior and he has attained his object. Our loss was trifling, but that on the side of the enemy was heavy. The city of Alexandria is in flames; it has been, so it is reported, completely ruined. The Khedive's position seems to be perilous. Although the armed demonstration of England has for the moment been successful, it cannot be denied that it has been precipitate. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have explained in Parliament that the bombardment of Alexandria was made for the safety of the fleet, but it does not appear why the position of the fleet would have been at all unsafe if it had been placed beyond the range of the forts of Alexandria. England's interest in Egypt is certainly the greatest, for the Canal is the gate to India, and she must overlook all other considerations in order to keep the gate open and clear. Surely a statesman like Mr. Gladstone would not have rushed into a war, if he had not been convinced of the absolute necessity of it. We only hope that it will not be necessary to appeal to arms again to bring about a solution of the Egyptian question. If the other Powers insist upon a diplomatic decision, we feel persuaded that both Turkey and Egypt will consent to it.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from a correspondent at Jorehat:

*Jorhat, July 13th, 11h. 35m.*—A Meeting of the inhabitants of Jorhat town and sub-division, numbering over a thousand people, was held at the school house this evening under the presidency of Rajah Nar Narrian Sing, Bahadoor, in which resolutions were unanimously passed, adopting the elective system in the constitution of local boards, with an elected Chairman from amongst the members of the district; and sub-divisional officers being excluded from the board.

THE THIRD MUNICIPAL ELECTION of Calcutta will take place on the 2nd October next. Considerable stir is going on in the town, chiefly through the agency of the candidates for election for the registration of the names of electors. We do hope that the European rate-payers will come forward and take due interest in the election. We are glad to observe that an influential Committee has been appointed to promote the election of Europeans in the Southern Division. The Committee at present consist of the following gentlemen:

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| Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds. | Mr. W. H. Grimley. |
| Mr. Robert Miller. | Mr. F. J. Fergusson. |
| Mr. D. J. Zemin. | Mr. A. D. Larymore. |
| Mr. H. Caley. | |

Our contemporary of the *Statesman*, who gives the names of the Committee says, that "the Committee do not propose to try and secure the election of any particular persons, but their object is to induce the residents of the European wards to register their names as voters, so as to be in a position to elect suitable representatives for those wards." May we ask our three morning contemporaries to stand. The European residents of the town cannot have better representatives than these.

HOPE DEFERRED maketh the heart sick. The members of the Subordinate Executive Service justly feel disappointed at the delay, which has occurred in giving effect to the declaration of the Finance Minister pledging the Government to increase their pay. We hear that the subject is still under the consideration of the Government of India. Sir Ashley Eden had before his departure drawn up a scheme, but before it had been forwarded the Bengal Office received a communication from the Government of India containing a scheme propounded by Mr. Hope. Mr. Rivers Thompson, who had then assumed charge of the Bengal Government, gave his own opinion upon Mr. Hope's proposals, and also forwarded the scheme prepared by Sir Ashley Eden. Both the schemes we hear are now before Major Baring.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, on the subject of opium supply. The Government of India has resolved to reduce the quantity of opium annually offered for sale from 56,400 to 53,400 chests, and the reduced supply will be offered for sale at the rate of 4,450 chests a month. As an experimental measure the number of chests excise (Malwa) opium (4000) will be set free for manufacture into provision opium. In consequence of the diminution of the amount of Malwa opium exported from Bombay by sea the Government has resolved to reduce by Rs. 50 the duty on each chest of Malwa opium exported from Bombay.

SOMETIME AGO we noticed the first part of a Sanskrit poem entitled Daksha-yajna, by Pundit Ramnarain Tarkaratna, of the Calcutta Sanskrit College. The second and concluding part of it has just been published. It comprises five cantos, from the 6th to the 10th. The 6th canto is devoted to a description of the annoyance caused to Sati by her not having been invited to her father's grand festival; the 7th treats of her journey to her father's house as an uninvited guest; the 8th describes her self-immolation in the presence of the assembled guests in the courtyard of Daksha's palace; the 9th recounts how the festival was confounded by the irate followers of the lady; and the 10th narrates the details of the punishment which the father of the gods brought on himself by his contumacy and want of respect for his divine son-in-law. The subject of the work is of course a stale one, familiar to the Hindu public, but high credit is due to the learned author for the consummate tact with which he has treated it, the chaste elegance of his language, and the richness of his poetical imagery.

THE CONDUCT of the *Indian Daily News* in the discussion about the officiating Chief Justiceship of the High Court has been so frank, so generous, and so handsome that we are willing to take in good part his rebuke to us for expressing our joy and the nation's joy in capital letters at the appointment of Mr. Justice Romeshchunder Mitter to that high office. In the first place our contemporary classes us with the *Englishman*—the unkindest cut of all—and in the second place he considers our joy forced. This is what he says:

> But speaking of bad taste we have to class the *Englishman* and the *Hindoo Patriot* together. The former flies into a needless passion, and says a number of foolish things in a petulant and inconsequent way, whilst the latter exhibits what we may call a false joy, because it is so plainly a forced joy.

We beg to assure our contemporary that our joy, and the nation's joy, is real and substantial—not false or forced. Let him take up any native paper English or Vernacular and he will find abundant evidence of joy at this auspicious event. The writer continues:

> The *Patriot* represents one extreme and the *Englishman* the other, and of course both meet on the common ground of the absurdity of their demonstrations. For both the proper course was silence. The Government has done no great thing in appointing Mr. Justice Mitter; it has simply given effect to a

We entirely refuse to regard the matter as a question of race. This is not the time to raise such questions, nor is such an appointment the ground upon which they might or should be raised. Mr. Justice Mitter is not only the Senior Puisne Judge, but he is one of the ablest Judges of the High Court: the officiating office of Chief Justice will lose nothing in his hands.

We are as sorry to see the joy of the *Patriot* as the pettishness of the *Englishman*; both are uncalled for, both out of place, both insult the Government by making it clear those papers half expected the Government to be actuated by race prejudices. If we could bring ourselves to believe that, in this case, either of our contemporaries did represent their respective communities, we should begin to disbelieve in the results of the quarter of a century of peace since the mutiny. But when we regard those results we renew our faith, and perceive that both papers represent not their communities, but a slight effervescence of opinion only. We blame the *Englishman* most, for he is the cause of this effervescence, because he has been ungracious in an ungraceful way. But now that we have scolded him, we would ask him to remember that it is only by lifting itself above the race questions that an Indian journal can best perform that duty of interpretation it owes to the communities among which it labours.

If we have gone to any extreme, we fear our contemporary has gone to a further extreme. He would suppress the natural outpourings of the national heart, because he thinks that "the Government has done no great thing in appointing Mr. Justice Mitter." This may be his own view and that of many Englishmen who think with him, but the natives throughout the country openly declare that Lord Ripon has really done a "great thing," for which they are deeply grateful to His Lordship's Government, and our object was not to foment a "race feeling" but to give expression to the national feeling of gratitude. If we have erred in emphasising this feeling we have erred in a good cause. Popular songs, ballads, and leading articles are flying about in the country expressive of national joy at the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter, and surely it can neither be just nor generous to call such joy "false" or "forced."

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IT IS a pity that the emancipation of the vernacular press has not taught some of our vernacular contemporaries their duties and responsibilities. Here is a scandalous case in point. In this case one editor has been libelling a brother editor in a most shameful manner, and when he was hauled up before a court of justice he had no defence to make. We give from the *Bombay Gazette* the following summary of the case:

The wearisome libel case in which the editor of the *Rast Goftár* was the prosecutor, and the editor of the *Satya Mitra* the defendant, has at length come to a conclusion. Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, has found the latter guilty, and has inflicted a fine of thousand rupees, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. The fine was paid; so that there will be no imprisonment, which most people who have followed the case will probably think a great pity. It was proved to the magistrate's satisfaction that for a period of a year and a half the defendant, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, has been assiduously defaming the prosecutor, Mr. Khaikosru N. Kabrajee, the editor of the *Rast Goftar*, by groundless imputations of corruption and venality—which in itself was no light matter—*and that he has also traduced his daughter in print in a fashion that was perfectly scandalous, the allegations being wholly gratuitous*. The only defence was that the names of the persons aspersed not being given, the libels did not app'y to the prosecutor or his daughter—a representation which was false. There is so much scurrility amongst a certain class of native journals, and such a disposition to calumniate private character, that it seems to us that the law courts, in the rare cases when people have the moral courage to bring their traducer to book, should take good care to mark their sense of the dastardly character of the offence by awarding exemplary punishment. In this case we are strongly of opinion that the punishment awarded is inadequate. The fine imposed on the convicted defendant is very certainly less than the prosecutor must have paid in the shape of costs in coming to the court for redress. The hearings numbered sixteen. Think of feeing counsel and paying solicitors for sixteen days' law! And then, as the libels were in the vernacular and extended over a year and a half's publications, the bill for certified translations must have been in itself a small fortune. Well, the case being proved, the defendant finds himself in the position of having to pay a sum which must be only a small proportion of what the man he has been libelling has had to pay; and that done, he walks out of court and snaps his fingers at his victim. Had there been no libel on a member of the prosecutor's family, the court might, perhaps, have been justified in inflicting a fine only, but as the matter stood there should have been a term of imprisonment as well as a fine. The law gives the court the right to inflict two years' imprisonment. The magistrate did not himself consider a fine of a thousand rupees sufficient to meet the justice of the case, for he at first sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 1,500. But the infliction of a higher fine than Rs. 1,000 not being within his power as Presidency Magistrate, he reduced the amount by a third. The defendant is lucky in not being sent up to the High Court, where it is the wholesome custom to inflict very heavy punishment for scurrilous libels on private character.

We entirely concur with our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*. The editor of the *Rast Guftar* is considered the head of the Vernacular Press of the Western Presidency, and he bears a high character as a social reformer. To traduce such a man in such a reckless and despicable manner was highly reprehensible, and we are not a little surprised that the Court has let off so gently such a vile slanderer.

A CORRESPONDENT at Puri thus writes to us on the management of the Temple of Juggannath:

I beg to inform you that great sensation has been caused here by the announcement that section II of Act X of 1810 by which the Raja of Puri was appointed Superintendent of the Temple of *Jagannath*, and under which the management of the Temple affairs had vested in him, having been repealed by section 539 of the new Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 which came into force from the 1st June last, the Government is making preparations for moving the civil court to appoint *Trustees* and a *Manager* for the management of the great affairs of the Temple of *Jagannath*. This course appears to have been suggested by the fact that the Temple affairs are being mismanaged by persons acting on behalf of the Superintendent during his absence; he having been transported for life 4 years since, being convicted in the notorious murder case and there is legally none to take charge of the Temple affairs. But we are not sanguine of better results under the hands of the trustees, specially from our experience of themanagement of the affairs that are now under the hands of the trustees, to wit, the Temples of *Balladebjee* of Kedrapara, *Gopaljee* of Cuttuck *Bhuboneswar*, *Gopinathjee* of Satyabodi; *Sarla Thakurani* of Jhankar and *Jagannath Bullubanath* of Puri. The assets of those institutions do not amount to even one-fourth of those of the Temple of Jagannath. We therefore earnestly hope that our benign Government will be good enough to make an enquiry as to how these institutions are managed by their respective trustees before taking steps in respect of the great affairs of one of the most important religious institutions of the Hindus. We do not understand what objection there was for appointing a *manager* with full powers to work with the Superintendent and during his absence. This could be effected in the same way as the Raja was appointed Superintendent. Besides it is said that the income of the Temple properties is hardly sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Temple, now that the price of provisions has increased and the Raja had to meet the deficiency from his own pocket. As he will have no connection with the Temple henceforth we doubt whether he will like to continue his private contributions to meet the deficiency; consequently the trustees will be in great dilemma to meet the same.

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SEVERAL attempts have been made to translate into Bengali Todd's Rajasthan, but somehow or other they have not proved successful. The venture seems to be now in good hands. Babu Borodachurn Mitter, one of the publishers of the new edition of Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadur's *Subdakulpadruma*, has undertaken the job, and we hope his efforts will be crowned with complete success. He proposes to publish the translation in monthly parts and to complete the work in two years.

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THE INDIAN CHRONICLE of Bankipore has so much forgotten the ordinary amenities of journalism that we would not have noticed his Billingsgate, did not justice to a really deserving officer, who has been maliciously attacked, but who cannot in consequence of his official position open his mouth, require a plain statement of facts. The *Chronicle's* bill of indictment against him, as the writer calls it, consists of the following counts:

1. Abuse of patronage.
2. Employment of his father-in-law in the Doomraon Raj.
3. *Ditto* of another relative in the Tikari Raj.
4. *Ditto* of his son-in law as editor of a local paper.
5. Occupation of the Durbhanga Maharaja's house at Bankipore without payment of rent.

These are the five specific charges which the *Chronicle* has brought against Babu Durgagutty Banerjea. Let us consider them *seriatim*. As regards the first charge we need only say that he being Personal Assistant to the Patna Commissioner patronage rests with his chief and not with himself. He cannot appoint even a peon without the Commissioner's sanction. The writer says that "Babu Durgagutty Banerjea alone must have thrust in half a hundred of his relatives or thereabout into some post or another during the last few years." The qualification "thereabout" is soon after dropped and the number is taken at exactly "fifty." As a matter of fact we are in a position to say that of male relatives fit for Government office work the Babu has not in all Behar half, one-third, one-fourth or even one-eighth that number, and we challenge our contemporary to prove the contrary, if he cares to defend his character for veracity. Were it otherwise, and the Babu had a large number of relatives in the division or district, it would amount to nothing so long as no abuse of official patronage is brought home against him. But as we have already said the patronage really rests with the Commissioner and not with his Personal Assistant. As to how the Commissioner has done his duty we have before us the official report just published, which shows that out of a total of 236 appointments the Beharis got 201 offices, the Eurasians 2, and the Bengalis 33 out of which 9 were promotions and some of the incumbents were domiciled in Behar. If one fact is worth a thousand speculations, the facts we have given ought to silence the tongue of the most bare faced slanderer. As for the second and third charges they come under one category. These charges may be best met by a query. Is a public officer debarred from obtaining employment for his relatives, though outside his own office? Does he commit a crime by accepting a public office and on that score forfeit the ordinary rights of humanity? The fourth charge runs almost on all fours with the second and third. We confess we cannot understand what has the employment of Babu Durgagutty's son-in-law as editor of a local paper to do with the discharge of his official duties. Does our contemporary really think that there was some dereliction of official duty, grave orslight, in such an act? and would he accuse an officer much higher than a personal assistant to a Divisional Commissioner of misuse of power and misdirection of patronage, if he were to find an editorship for a relation, who is not perhaps altogether unknown in the office of the *Indian Chronicle*? We trow not. The fifth charge is wholly untrue. The acknowledgments given by Colonels Burn and Money will at once shew whether or no the Babu pays rent for the bungalow of the Maharajah of Durbhanga, which he occupies. So much for the five specific charges brought by the *Chronicle* against Babu Durgagutty Banerjea. But there are insinuations of the darkest nature, which we will not stoop to notice. They can be best met in a court of justice. We, however, deeply regret the tone of our contemporary. He ought to bear in mind that the interests of the Bengali and the Behari are bound up with each other, and that the Bengali is always ready to fight for the Behari. Say what he may, we for one will not cease to advocate the cause of our Behari countrymen, because he has from a sordid personal feeling against a particular officer chosen to fall foul of us. As regards that officer he himself admits that he has been in Patna for the last sixteen years, and when it is remembered that during that long period he has discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of successive official superiors and with the approbation of Government, he has established a character which cannot be stained by the foul tongue of malice and slander.

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WE NOTICED last week the lamented death of Col. Hedayat Ali. We hear that in the beginning of this year Sir Ashley Eden in consideration of the conspicuous services of the gallant Colonel had recommended the bestowal of the title of Newab upon him, and that His Excellency the Viceroy had sanctioned it, but the matter being referred to the Commander-in-chief, Sir Donald Stewart gave his opinion that the title, which His Excellency held was well merited by Col. Hedayat Ali, should be conferred upon him after his retirement. The lamented deceased intended to retire in March next, when he would have been entitled to the rank of Major-General and to the distinction of "Newab." But man proposes, God disposes!

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer, Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of common Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit, and very possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

# COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

*Saturday, 15th July, 1882.*

Commercial transactions during the week in our various markets have more or less been ruled by the position of affairs in Egypt, the news of the blockade was the first impulse restoring animation in our market for Piece-Goods and leading to a good stroke of business, chiefly in Grey goods, viz., Dhootie, Madapallams, Shirtings of 8½ lbs. low make. Jaconets and Mull—the first of these attracted much attention and met with a large clearance at advanced rates. Nothing of importance has transpired in white goods—except sales of ow Mulls and plain scarfs large quantities of which found buyers at higher prices.

Yarns.—In the early part of the week there was some demand and 40s only found buyers to a small extent at slightly improved rates, but it subsided like other demands towards the end, on receipt of the news of the Truce and ships passing through the Canal.

Exports.—Of country produce the news of Egyptian difficulties and the stoppage of the rush through the Canal began to tell on export and operations were gradually suspended causing a decline in prices.

A few hundred tons of Linseed only found buyers on account of some orders from the London market, this however ceased towards the latter end of the week.

MONETARY.

Money Market has experienced nothing during the time but continued easy and loans were obtainable at previous rates; 5 per cent. being the minimum rate at the Bank of Bengal and 3 to 4 per cent. in the market.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have been much affected by the warlike news and they fluctuated frequently according to their tenor; at the close they were rather firm as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | per cent. | ...100-2 at 100-3 |
| 4½ | ,, | ... 107 at 107-2 |

In Joint Stock Shares considerable amount of business was done in Jute, Cotton, Tea. I. G. S. and Press shares. In Jute Stocks there was a regular mania and prices during the week advanced from 10 to 12 Rupees.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. Bose, Esq., Furreedpore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Hony. Secy. Jamalpore Native Institute | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Nathoo Chand, Simla | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| H. Beveridge Esq., C.S., Bankipore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Secy. Bombay Town Hall Society, | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| P. N. Krishna Murte Esq., Hassan | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Raja Oodoy Protap Singh, Bhinga | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Ex. Engineer Bhagaulpore | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Mohamed Abdus Subhan, Shekeda | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| A Barcoah Esq., Cossipore | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Gya Public Library, Gya | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Ratnagary N. G. Library | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| S. B. Krishna Swamee Iengar Esq., Bangalore | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Nabokissen Mookerjee, Tezpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Jodooputty Banerjee, Khatra | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Ashootosh Ghose, Chundernagore | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Baboo Singh, Etawah | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Kalikadas Dutt, Cooch Behar | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Woomesh Chundra Das Gupta, Patoakhally | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ramokhoy Chatterjee, Catwa | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Issan Chunder Mozoomdar, Pubna | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Khetter Mohun Paulit, Ajoodhya | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Chunder Coomar Roy, Chittagong | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Bhoobone Mohun Bose, Purneah | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Luckhiram Das, Mongolday | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Chundee Churn Mozoomdar, Mossooree | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Bepin Behary Chatterjee, Kalain | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Gopal Chunder Dutt, Koreemgunge | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Gopal Chunder Mukerjee, Pooree | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ganga Gobind Nundi, Tangail | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Anunda Chunder Sen, Barrisaul | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Trilochun Misre, Sumbulpore | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, Poorna Chunder Das, Rangamati | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Aghore Chunder Chatterjee, Chittagong | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Koylash Chunder Ghose, Bhagulpore | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Monohari Lall Shome, Chinsurah | 2 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications

**Calcutta Gazette,**—*July* 12, 1882.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gopi Mohun Ghose, Officiating Khas Tehsildar in the district of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Baboo Eshwar Chunder Nundy.

Baboo Gopi Mohun Ghose is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833

Baboo Ramakhoy Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that subdivision.

Baboo Pran Kumar Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, Patna, is appointed to act as a personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Doorgagutty Banerjee, or until further orders.

Moulvi Fazlul Karim, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Baboo Radha Kant Banerjee, Sub-Manager of the Narail estate in Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is transferred to the district of Furreedpore, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of that district.

The order of the 18th May 1882, appointing Moulvi Warris Ally temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Tajpore in the district of Durbhunga, is cancelled.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.

Moulvi Anwar Ahmed, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three weeks, under rule 2, section 136, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of it.

The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 17th June last.

Mr. J. C. Price C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 28th May last.

Baboo Bhoobuneshur Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Aurungabad, Gya, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, on leave, is trasferred to the district of Gya, and is appointed to have charge of the Aurungabad Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoobuneshur Sing, or until further orders.

Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is appointed to act as a Special Deputy Collector for employment on road revolution work in the district of Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in temporary charge of the Madaripore division of the Furreedpore district, is allowed leave for three months, under section 17, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved

Baboo Kali Nath Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Sudder Bench in the district of Julpigoree, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

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|---|---|
| Moonshee Rohim Buksh. | Baboo Srinath Roy. |
| Baboo Rhedoynath Bagchee. | Moonshee Abdool Rahaman. |

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Chandanbaree Bench in the district of Julpigoree, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

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|---|---|
| Baboo Joygobinda Dutt. | Moonshee Imdad Ali. |

Baboo Mohim Chunder Sircar is appointed to act as a Muniff in the district of Manbhoom, and to be ordinarily stationed at Barabazar, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nilmoni Das, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Bright, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MUNSIFS.—Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Second Munsiff of Howrah and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months, under rules 2 and 3, section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 13th June 1882.

The privilege leave for two months under rule 1; section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, granted on the 10th January 1882 to Baboo Koilash Chundra Mozoomdar, Second Munsiff of Brahmunberiah, in Tipperah, on deputation at Jehanabad, in the district of Hooghly, is commuted to leave for two months, under rules 2 and 3, section 72 of the Civil Leave Code.

# Advertisements.

## Notice.

The Second Anniversary Meeting of the Rate-payers Association will take place on Saturday the 22nd July at 3-30 P. M., at the Hall of the London Missionary Society's Institution.

## NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at his Sale Room in the Court House on Saturday the 22nd day of July next, at the hour of Twelve O'Clock in the forenoon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in Suit No. 297 of 1881, wherein Lallgopaul Dutt is plaintiff and Prosono Coomar Ghose and another are defendants, and dated the twenty third day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty two.

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises and the piece or parcel of Land or Ground thereto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation five cottahs, ten chittacks and ten square feet, be the same a little more or less situate lying and being block No. 25, holding No. 174 and Municipal No. 60, Beadon Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the north by Hurry Ghose's Street, on the east by the house of the late Ramprosaud Thakoor, on the south by the Beadon Street and on the west by the house of Nilcomul Mitter.

The condition of sale and the abstract of title may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of this Honorable Court, Original Side and at the Office of Baboo Shamul Dhone Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta High Court, Original Side, The 21st day of June 1882. } R. BELCHAMBERS. Registrar.

## ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

### MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIRD ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

1. This Act provides for the town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

2. The six Wards, corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartollee, Burtolla, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

3. Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates on land or masonry buildings or taxes for 1881 or 1882, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

4. Any Company registered under the "Indian Company's Act 1866" paying rates or taxes as aforesaid, amounting to Rs. 25, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which the place of business of the said Company is situated and such vote shall be given by the Secretary or some other person duly authorised in that behalf.

5. If a male person has paid rates (not taxes) as aforesaid for 1881 on account of property situated in more Wards than one, he is entitled to vote in each Ward in which he has been a rate-payer to the extent of Rs. 25.

6. Each person who has paid, as aforesaid, Rs. 50, as rates or taxes or both for 1881 or 1882, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

7. Any one member of a joint undivided family, or any partner in any trade or profession or joint occupier of any house or land, is qualified for election as a Municipal Commissioner when the aggregate amount of rates or taxes or both is not less than Rs. 100.

8. The third election of Municipal Commissioners will take place on the 2nd of October next.

9. Under Secton 18 of the Act, all persons, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election, must register their names at the Municipal Office where forms can be obtained on application.

10. As the coming election takes place on the 2nd October, the Register prescribed by Section 18 must, by the said Section, be closed on the 20th August 1881, after which date no person can be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election.

11. A person applying to have his name registered under Section 18 should be careful to state in his application—

1*st*.—The Ward or Wards in which he claims to vote under Sections 8 and 9.

2*nd*.—The situation of each property on account of which he has paid rates.

3*rd*.—The rates and taxes paid by him.

4*th*.—If he desires to have his name registered as an elector only, or also as a candidate for election.

12. After the 1st September next and till the 30th idem, voting papers will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office and to no other person, on their written or personal application to the undersigned, at the Municipal Office.

Published for information and guidance of rate-payers of the Town of Calcutta desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for election as Municipal Commissioners at the next election which is to take place on the 2nd October 1882.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.

Municipal Office, 1st July 1882.

## স্বর্ণসিন্দুর মকরধ্বজ।

"অনুপান বিশেষণ করোতি বিবিধ গুণান,"

রক্ত পরিষ্কার, ধাতুপুষ্ট, এবং বলবৃদ্ধি জন্য আর্য্য চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে এরূপ মহোপকারী ঔষধ আর নাই।

মূল্য ১ তোলা ২০, কুড়ি টাকা, এবং ৪ সপ্তাহের সেবনোপযোগী ৩, তিনটাকা,

অকৃত্রিম মকরধ্বজ গ্রহনেচ্ছু মহোদয়গণ নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে আমার নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

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চিকিৎসক এবং ঔষধ বিক্রেতা,
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## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

*General Election of Commissioners of* 1882.

The third General Election of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under the Municipal Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, *on the 2nd October* 1882. The intending voters, as well as persons desirous of being elected at such election, are required under Section 18 of the Act to apply for registration of their names, at any time not being less than six weeks, or more than three months of the day of election: applications will therefore be received up to 20th of August 1882. Forms of application, together with abstract rules of election both in English and Vernacular, can be obtained on application at the Election Department of the Municipal Office.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
1st July 1882. Secretary to the Corporation.

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| 18 | × | 12 | × | 11 | „ | 55 |
| 20 | × | 14 | × | 12 | „ | 60 |
| 22 | × | 16 | × | 14 | „ | 65 |
| 24 | × | 18 | × | 15 | „ | 75 |
| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
| 32 | × | 22 | × | 21 | „ | 105 |
| 34 | × | 23 | × | 23 | „ | 115 |
| 36 | × | 24 | × | 24 | „ | 125 |

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| 28, | 30, | 32, | 34, | 36 | inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 12,000 | 16,000 | 19,600 | 24,000 | 28,000 | |

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SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MR. E. A. DUKES,

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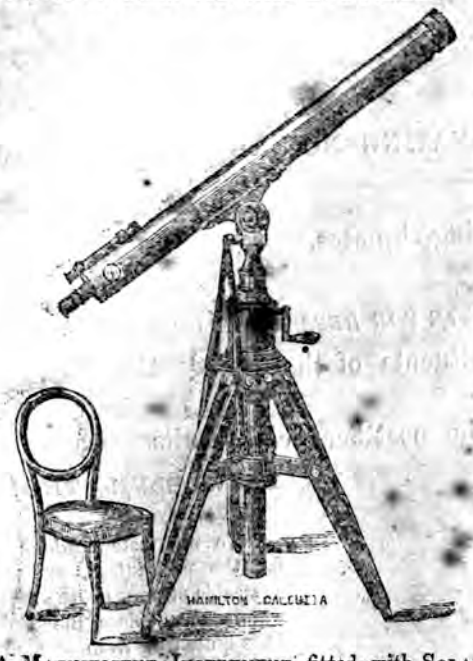


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২১০।১ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট।

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